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FROM CAIRO TO NEW ORLEANS. Steamer GREAT REPUBLIC LEAVES AS ABOVE ON SUNDAY EVENING, JAN 26, On arrival of the Eastern train. Parties leaving Chicago Saturday will make prompt connection at Cairo; on leaving Monday can join her at Memphis.

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DOES YOUR HAIR FALL OUT? If so, use Mann's Hair Luxuriant.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL. The Great Western Light Guard Band has removed their office to 81 South Clark-st., opposite the Court House. F. Hoffman, Conductor; John Hand, Leader and Prompter; George Chaffey, Prompter; A. Lehder, Prompter; E. Quinn, Prompter.

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WASHINGTON.

Continuation of the Credit Mobilier Investigations.

Oakes Ames Asserts that Colfax Had an Interest in the Stock.

The Implicated Congressmen Denounce the Great "Shovel Maker."

The Franking Privilege to Be Abolished After July 1.

The Louisiana Imbroglio to be Investigated To-Day.

Proceedings in Congress Yesterday.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE CREDIT MOBILIER SCANDAL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 22.—The more the Credit Mobilier people testify the more conflicting and irreconcilable appear to be their statements. Every opportunity given to a witness to explain or modify what he has said before, only seems to amplify the discrepancies and make confusion worse confounded. Oakes Ames, with his restored memory, and with memorandum book in hand, instead of being appealed to by Congressmen and Senators for protection and concealment, is now denounced by these honorable recipients of Credit Mobilier stock as a liar, a perjurer, and a scoundrel. Ames says he is now telling the truth, and that his assertions are fortified by proof, as strong as the handwriting of the gentlemen involved. The only question now seems to be, is Oakes Ames telling the truth in this second attempt? It is conceded that if he is, the original list of Congressional recipients of Credit Mobilier stock, as furnished by M'Comb, is substantially, if not literally, correct; and further, that all the statements heretofore made, possibly with the exception of Nelson and Allison, are false from beginning to end. It is to be borne in mind, that Ames' testimony is now being given on the basis of written documents, checks, and vouchers, and that if his contradiction of the statements already made by Congressmen and Senators are false, then his memoranda are false and forged. It would seem that, during the long session of 1868, Ames deposited $10,000 with the Sergeant-at-Arms, for the express purpose of drawing checks thereon, to pay the dividends on the Credit Mobilier stock, which he held for Congressmen. He states the amounts he drew for each, and the checks and books in the Sergeant-at-Arms' office corroborate the statement. The weak point in his evidence was he did not produce his original memoranda, but instead the statements of accounts drawn from those, in which the transactions with the members was set down, in half sheets of paper, under the heads of debt and credit.

Ames began his statement to-day with an account of his dealings with Colfax, who agreed to take twenty shares of Credit Mobilier stock. He paid no cash. In February Ames received the 80 per cent dividend on the first mortgage Union Pacific bonds, sold them, and credited Colfax with the proceeds. On March 5, of 1868, Colfax paid him the balance due for the purchase money in the shares, in a check on the Sergeant-at-Arms for $534. In the following June, Ames paid him a cash dividend of $1,200 by a check on the Sergeant-at-Arms. He never handed him the stock dividends declared, but still held them, awaiting the results of the M'Comb suit. He considered them and the twenty shares of Credit Mobilier stock to be still Colfax' property. Colfax had never paid back the $1,200. Mr. Colfax' cross-examination of the above statements by Ames was a fearful failure, anp created the unanimous impression that it had better not have been attempted. He tried hard to make Ames admit that he had not paid him the $1,200, but Ames was stubborn as a mule on this point. Finally, after finding all his efforts in this direction a failure, Colfax asked him why he had not made this statement in the first instance. To this Ames coolly replied, "I had not my memoranda." In this peculiar phase of the examination Colfax persisted in a manner compounded of agitation, excitement, and embarrassment, but to all queries on this point, Ames would respond in a manner to show he did not feel at liberty to tell all he knew on the occasions referred to. In his own behalf, Colfax nervously asserted that he had never received the $1,200 dividend.

Between Senator-elect Allison's testimony and that of Ames', there is this discrepancy: Allison claims to have returned his stock in February, 1869. Ames is not confident on the point of time, but he thinks Allison did not return it until later. In the main, Allison's testimony substantiates the statement made in this despatch some time since as to his connection with the affair. He received no dividends.

As to Speaker Blaine, Ames completely exonerated him from any connection with the Credit Mobilier. Dawes, he said, bought and paid for ten shares, and received about 10 per cent thereon as an investment. Garfield agreed to take ten shares of the stock. The first two dividends paid for the shares, and left a balance of $329, which Ames said he paid him in 1868. That ended the transaction, and there were no more payments and no further conversation about the affair until this winter, when Garfield told him he thought it was a loan, and not a dividend, which he received. Ames' recollection was positive that it was a dividend, and supposed that Garfield understood it as such when he took the check for the money. Garfield had never paid it back.

Kelley's case, Ames continued, was identical with Garfield's, the same number of shares being bargained for, and there was the same payment of $329. In June, 1868, Scofield took ten shares, but paid the cost for them. He got frightened at the same time Dawes did, and Ames settled with him, taking the stock off his hands. So far as Bingham is concerned, Ames claims to have paid him $800 more than he swore to having received. J. F. Wilson's previous statements, also, he admitted to be correct. Boutwell talked of taking the stock, but did not. Fowler, of Tennessee, and Bayard, of Delaware, did not take it. The above is the substance of Ames' statements to-day, as given with the new light afforded by his restored memory and his renewed memoranda.

At the conclusion he was asked what became of the remainder of the 343 shares which were given him for distribution. These, he said, were sold to parties not connected with Congress. "To any officials?" he was asked. "No, sir," he replied, "and I don't think I will ever say stock to members of Congress or officials again." Ames did not give his testimony very willingly. The most of the time he sat in a dejected manner, with his eyes fixed on the table, as if he was going through an ordeal that was anything but agreeable. Once in a while, however, when he was closely pressed by the Committee on a material point, he would throw a humorous remark that would set the room in a roar of laughter. The Committee adjourned till Friday night.

The comment on Ames' testimony of to-day is very severe, especially from those Congressmen implicated. Kelley says he is a liar, while it is stated that Colfax has no measure to his indignation. It must be confessed that the evidence of to-day has strengthened the conviction that the truth of the Credit Mobilier business is partly out at last.

The Credit Mobilier Committee No. 2 was engaged to-day in continuing the examination of Mr. Rollins, and the testimony of James F. Wilson, of Iowa, William B. Shaw, and the civil engineer employed in 1863 and 1864. The former was questioned as to the accounts of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, the cost of the road, its debts, profits, &c., the most of which have appeared in the annual reports of the Government Director.

Mr. Wilson was questioned in regard to the contracts of the Wyoming Coal Company, and testified that in the meeting of the Directors he offered a resolution abrogating the contracts with the Company, on the ground that they were robbing the Union Pacific Railroad by charging exorbitant rates under the contract, and preventing competition. The Board of Directors passed the resolution, but subsequently the Executive Committee reinstated the contracts, and they were continued.

Mr. Shaw was examined in the hope that he might throw some light on the expenditure of the $126,000 for special legal services, which could not be accounted for in the previous testimony. Shaw, being a newspaper man, it was hoped that he might show that the journalists of Washington were involved in taking the bribes of the Credit Mobilier and the Union Pacific Railroad Companies. His testimony only went to show that he was engaged in Pacific Railroad stock speculations, and operated on early information which he was able to obtain. He gave $200 to a member of the press greatly in need of money for the purpose of obtaining early information, and for suppressing information. The latter had no regular connection with a newspaper at that time. It is understood that the Committee is desirous of implicating the Washington correspondents in the bribes of the Credit Mobilier and Union Pacific Railroad Companies, and that others are to be summoned for examination.

The engineer was questioned in regard to the surveys, the routes of the same, the distance, etc.

SENATORIAL INDIFFERENCE TO CREDIT MOBILIER.

There is considerable comment here over the indifference manifested by the Senate to the Credit Mobilier scandal, when so many of its members are concerned. It was suggested early in the session that the Senate should have enough regard for its dignity to appoint a Committee of its own to look after the charges, which involved the honor of the President of the body, and of three Senators, but, after a slight canvass, the opposition to such a Committee was proved to be so great that the move was abandoned, and since then, notwithstanding the evidence criminating Senators Harlan and Patterson, which has come out before Manager Poland's Committee, and the one appointed under Representative Wilson's resolution, there had not been the slightest effort made by the Senate to vindicate its honor.

POSTAL TELEGRAPHY.

Two ineffectual attempts were made in the Senate to-day by the Chairman of the Committee on Postal Affairs to get up the Postal Telegraph bill. Conkling's objection carried it over the first time, and in the second instance, where its consideration was asked for, it was unanimously disagreed to by the Senate.

COLORADO.

The fate of the bill admitting Colorado as a State may be considered already settled for this session at least, although no decisive vote was taken thereon. In the morning debate which took place on this bill, in the short time which it was under consideration, it was significant to note the number of Representatives who avowed their determination not to vote for the admission of another new State until there was a constitutional amendment adopted providing for the election of Senators by a direct vote of the people.

THE ITALIAN MINISTER.

It is stated the Italian Government is very much disgusted with the conduct of Count Corti, the Minister here, on account of his conduct in relation to the Italian emigrants in New York, and that his recall may be looked for at an early day.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

SCHOOL DIRECTORS NOT AMENABLE TO THE LATE PROCLAMATION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Charles O'Neil, of Philadelphia, called on the President this morning, and had a conversation with him relative to his recent proclamation as effecting the members of school and education boards, and directors of public schools. The President said he did not intend his proclamation to apply to members of such boards, and school directors who held National offices, and that such need not resign them. He also said that, if necessary he would modify his proclamation to reach such classes, his desire being that those interested in our public school system should not diminish their laudable and unrewarded exertions in so good a cause.

THE AERIAL TELEGRAPH.

The President signed the bill to incoporate the Loomis Aerial Telegraph Company.

THE ELECTION INVESTIGATION.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections will commence the examination of the Louisiana matters to-morrow morning, and resume the Caldwell investigation next Saturday. The Committee did not hold a meeting to-day.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE ABOLISHED.

The House bill to abolish the franking privilege, as amended and passed by the Senate today, is as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the franking privilege be, and the same hereby is, abolished from and after the 1st day of July, 1873, and that henceforth all official correspondence, of whatever nature, and other mailable matter sent from or addressed to any officer of the Government, or to any person now authorized to frank such matter, shall be chargeable with the same rates of postage as may be lawfully imposed upon like matter sent by or addressed to other persons; *Provided*, that no compensation or allowance shall now, or hereafter, be made to Senators, Members, and Delegates of the House of Representatives on account of postage.

The above bill differs from that of the House in the addition of the proviso, and the changing of date at which the bill is to take effect, and, also, in striking out the second and third sections, providing for the prepayment by stamps of official matter, and the punishment of the counterfeiters of stamps. The following is the vote on the passage of the bill:

YEAS—Alcorn, Anthony, Boreman, Casserly, Chandler, Cole, Conkling, Cragin, Ferry (Connecticut), Ferry (Michigan), Flanagan, Hamlin, Harlan, Hitchcock, Howe, Johnston, Kelly, Lewis, Pratt, Ramsey, Sawyer, Schurz, Scott, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Stockton, Thurman, West, Wilson, Windom, and Wright—33.

NAYS—Ames, Bayard, Buckingham, Carpenter, Corbett, Edwards, Frelinghuysen, Gilbert, Hill, Machen, Norwood, Poole, Robertson, Spencer, Stevenson, and Tipton—16.

The bill goes back to the House, to act on the Senate amendments.

LIBERIAN COLONIZATION.

The Directors of the Colonization Society have resolved to urge the Government to establish a line of steamers to Liberia. Three thousand applicants now await passage, and 300 leave the 1st of May. Most of the applicants are from Florida and Georgia.

BROOKS' ILLNESS.

The Hon. James Brooks is ordered by his physicians to quit work of any kind. He is suffering severely from attacks arising from his summer journey around the world. He has not attended the sessions of the House or Ways and Means Committee for a fortnight.

PERSONAL.

Judge Miller will be absent from the Supreme Court for a fortnight, owing to the death of his daughter, Mrs. Corkhill, to-day, whose remains he accompanies to Iowa.

THE LIGHTHOUSE BOARD

gives notice that after the opening of navigation in the spring, light will be exhibited from the brick tower recently erected in the village of Gibraltar, Michigan, on the western side, near the mouth of the Detroit River.

CREDIT MOBILIER.

THE POLAND COMMITTEE.

OAKES AMES—CONTINUED.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Mr. Poland's Committee, this morning, resumed the examination of Oakes Ames, who testified that he agreed to give Mr. Colfax twenty shares of Credit Mobilier stock in December, 1867. Witness received dividends upon it of 80 per cent in Union Pacific bonds, and accounted to Colfax for the bonds sold by witness. In March, 1868, Colfax gave witness a check for $534.72. He didn't remember delivering stock to Colfax. The check and proceeds of the Union Pacific stock paid for the Credit Mobilier stock. In the June following he gave Colfax a check for $1,200, dividends on Credit Mobilier.

Question—What do you say about what Colfax said in regard to his making you a present of $500?

Answer—He said some such thing to me about being sorry for my misfortune. I can't remember his words now. Colfax had never called upon the witness for Credit Mobilier stock, and it is ready to deliver to him whenever he wants it. He supposed that Colfax understood the $1,200 was a dividend upon the stock. Witness had no recollection that Colfax paid him that $1,200. It don't belong to witness.

Mr. Colfax, who was present, said that he reasserted what he had said before in regard to the $1,200. He now gave notice to Ames that he would prove the negative. Mr. Colfax then questioned Ames as follows:

Question—Did you ever come to me, and ask me to pay you?

Answer—That I cannot tell.

Question—Did you tell me some dividends had been earned, but were unadjusted?

Answer—I told you a dividend of 80 per cent in Union Pacific bonds had been declared.

Question—Did I ask you to buy bonds?

Answer—I did not buy bonds. They were dividends, and I sold them, accounting for the proceeds to you.

Question—Did you sell stock?

Answer—I have not sold it. The witness regarded him now as the proprietor of Credit Mobilier stock. Did not remember what Colfax said at the next session about the transaction being off. All that he remembers about it is what Colfax said in his testimony. He did not remember of saying, after he heard the testimony of Colfax on Jan. 7, that what he (Colfax) said was correct.

Colfax—Well, Mr. Crounz informed me that you told him so, and so he telegraphed to the New York *Times*.

Witness did not remember where Colfax was when he gave him a check for the $1,200.

Colfax—Did not I tell you the first week in the session that I wanted you to tell the entire truth about this matter?

Ames—That is what I have done—done today, sir. Did not remember any other cash dividends, except one in July.

Colfax—Durant says there was also a bond dividend. Now, what did you do with the bonds belonging to me?

Answer—They were not bonds, but bond certificates. I hold them with your stock for you. You are entitled to them.

Question—Have you ever offered them to me?

Answer—No, sir. I am awaiting the result of this suit. The check for $1,200 was payable to Schuyler Colfax. It is in possession of the Sergeant-at-Arms, as a voucher to my account. The check was given a long time before the conversation about the matter being off. That check, my dear sir, was drawn in June, and the conversation between us about the matter being off was not until the next session. I never gave Colfax any bonds or stocks in the Union Pacific Railroad.

Colfax—Now, if the Committee will allow, I assert, under oath, that I don't remember of having received a single dollar from Ames.

Ames again repeated his statement that he had not a recollection of the conversation with Crounz.

Colfax requested that the Sergeant-at-Arms be summoned to produce the books and papers referred to.

Ames was then questioned in regard to to the statement of Senator Wilson, and said that the testimony of that gentleman was substantially correct. His recollection was, and his books showed, that he had settled with Wilson. He thought Wilson received a dividend, and, upon settling the matter, returned it, so he or Mr. Wilson received nothing but $200 back, and 10 per cent upon it.

Judge Poland—Then you say the statement of Wilson was substantially the truth?

Answer—Yes, sir.

Ames was then questioned in regard to Allison, of Iowa, and testified that Allison bought $1,000 worth of Credit Mobilier stock, which the witness got for him, with 80 per cent dividend in Union Pacific bonds, and Allison settled for $271 balance, which settled for the bonds and interest. Allison then received a check for $600 dividend in June. The check from Allison to witness was dated April 4, 1868. Allison gave par for his stock and $47 interest. The $600 check which the witness gave Allison he had found with the Sergeant-at-Arms indorsed by Allison.

Colfax inquired if the check given him was indorsed.

Ames—No, sir. It was filled out "S. C." and required no indorsement.

The witness resumed, and said that when he got the cash dividend from the Credit Mobilier, he deposited $10,000 with the Sergeant-at-Arms, and drew on it to pay the stockholders. The witness holds all the stock except that given to Senator Patterson, Bingham, and Painter. Allison received his stock certificates at the time he bought them, but returned them to the witness last March. Did not know why he returned them. The envelopes merely contained the stock certificates, but no letter of explanation. Did not remember offering Allison a small sum of money to represent the stock. Upon receiving stock certificates from Allison, the witness supposed that he (Allison) did not want to hold Credit Mobilier stock after suit had commenced; did not believe that he (witness) had paid Allison a small sum of money five cents or thereabouts, so it could be called the property of either one.

Merrick—It was a device on the part of Allison to avoid being mixed up in the lawsuit?

A.—To avoid being mixed up in this malicious charge of bribery. The witness supposed Allison became alarmed at the charge, and thought there would be an impropriety in his holding the stock; received no check on the stock with the certificates; did receive a check from Allison, but it was about another matter entirely.

Q.—What was it?

A.—A negotiation I went into with him in regard to a transaction in Iowa.

Ames then testified that Senator Conkling, Senator Fowler, or Senator Bayard had never been stockholders in the Credit Mobilier to his knowledge; neither of them ever paid witness anything, or received anything from him.

As to Speaker Blaine, he had no further statement to make. He never paid the witness anything, nor did the witness pay him anything. His name was not on the books of the witness at all. There was nothing between us, and that is all.

A.—And he never derived any advantage from the stock or the talk?

A.—No, sir, only in abuse.

Judge Poland—Well, how about Dawes' stock?

A.—He settled for it by paying $1,000, about the same as others. Witness had quite an account with Dawes, having bought bonds for him to the extent of $3,000 or $4,000, and at another time invested for him $1,500 in Iowa Falls and Sioux City Railroad.

Q.—Did you pay any dividends to Dawes?

A.—I think I did, sir. I paid him $600 dividend, or paid it in part,—about $400, I believe,—as he owed me on other matters.

Q.—When was the matter ended between you and Dawes?

A.—In December, 1868, he received the stock and dividends, but he (Dawes) got frightened at the Duff Green suit, and we settled up on the 9th of December, 1868. He got back his $1,000 and 10 per cent interest. The witness here produced the promissory note given him by Mr. Dawes in making the settlement of Nov. 9, 1868, for $263.06, payable on demand, with interest. When Dawes purchased the stock, he paid $800 on Jan. 11, 1868, and the balance in a few days afterwards.

Judge Poland—Well, as to Garfield, will you state to the Committee the details of the transactions between yourself and General Garfield in regard to Credit Mobilier stock?

A.—I agreed to let him have ten shares of Credit Mobilier stock at par and interest in December, 1867, or January, 1868. Garfield did not pay me in money, and I sold the $1,000 bond received with the stock, and received seven hundred and some dollars from the sale. In June, I received a money dividend of $600, which, with the money received from the bond, left a balance due Garfield of $329, which I paid to him. I did not deliver him any stock either before or since. He never had stock, and the only thing he ever realized from it was $329.

Q.—Has that $329 ever been repaid to you?

A.—I have no recollection of it.

Q.—Did you ever loan Garfield $329?

A.—Not to my knowledge, unless he calls this a loan, which I believe he does. I will let it go as he wants it.

Judge Poland—Well, but it must go as the truth.

Mr. Ames—Well, the truth is what I am telling you.

The witness never supposed he had any right to the money, $329, given to Garfield, and never claimed it. He would not undergo what Garfield had undergone during the past month for $329,000, let alone $329.

Judge Merrick—Have you had some correspondence with Garfield in the last few days touching this matter?

A.—I hardly know what it did touch; had not kept copies of the correspondence; merely put his reply on the back of Garfield's letter; never received a letter which General Garfield said he left at the Arlington.

Judge Poland—Well, what about Kelley?

Ames—He agreed to take $1,000 worth of stock; the transaction in amount and detail was exactly similar to that with General Garfield. The witness still holds the stock for Kelley, and supposes that he (Kelley) considers himself entitled to it and dividends.

Judge Poland—Well, as to Garfield?

Ames—Well, his case is similar to that of Dawes; did not recollect how he settled with him; the matter was settled, however.

Judge Poland—What about Bingham?

Ames—Well, his statement is substantially correct; the witness received $2,000 from him to invest in Credit Mobilier stock; so invested it; Bingham received the benefits and dividends from it; at one time Bingham wanted to sell his Credit Mobilier stock, but witness advised him not to do it.

As to J. F. Wilson, of Iowa, witness had nothing to say different from what Wilson said, and he did not desire to make any qualifications of the statements of that gentleman.

Judge Poland.—There is one gentleman whose name appears on the list, who we have a right to inquire about, and that is Painter.

Ames.—Well, Painter had a right to buy stock, and did buy. He paid for it and received the dividends.

Judge Poland—Does he hold it now?

Ames—I hope so. No, I believe he has sold it.

Question—At the time you were making these contracts, was there anything pending before Congress to affect the road?

Answer—No, sir.

The witness resumed: Painter settled for his shares and received the dividends; he had no reason to suppose that Painter held the stock for the benefit of any one but himself. The aggregate number of shares distributed by witness was one hundred and eighty.

Q.—What became of the residue of the three hundred shares assigned to you?

Ames—They were distributed to other parties outside Congress.

Q.—To any officials?

Answer—No, sir, and I don't think I ever will say stock to members of Congress or officials again. [Laughter.]

The witness had a conversation with Boutwell, but he declined to take any stock. I supposed that he would take stock, but he declined.

ALLISON'S TESTIMONY.

Allison was then sworn, and testified that Ames and himself had several conversations in reference to Credit Mobilier stock. The first was in 1867; witness told him he would take a small share in the spring of 1868; Ames told witness he could have either ten or twenty shares, he had forgotten which. Ames afterwards sent to him ten shares Credit Mobilier stock, and ten shares of Union Pacific Railroad stock, with a memorandum stating the account, and notifying the witness that a small balance was due from him to settle. Ames afterwards paid him $600, out of which the balance alluded to was taken. Witness had other transactions with Ames, and told him he was not certain about taking the stock. Ames replied: "Very well, if you don't want it you can return it at any time." When witness returned to Washington in 1868, he told Ames he would not take the stock, and gave him reasons therefor. He said "Very well." The matter was not finally adjusted until February 8, 1869, when I included the difference between us on the stock in a check, which I made payable to his order in New York; wanted to transfer the stock then to Ames, but he said that was unnecessary as the stock stood already in his name, and he could draw the interest on it. After a time witness returned the original certificate. Ames must have understood that stock was given back to him, as there have been frequent dividends upon it, but the witness had never received any of them, with the exception of one spoken of. It may be that he paid Ames $27. His belief was that it was taken out of the $6,000. Ames might be correct, however.

By McCreary—When witness returned the stock Ames said he would buy it. Thought that Ames suggested the propriety of a resale, as witness never considered that he had the stock. Ames could not have understood the return of the stock as a mere blind, as the witness did not so understand it. Thought he wrote a letter to Ames when he returned stock to him.

ORDWAY'S TESTIMONY.

N. G. Ordway, Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives, was sworn and examined by Colfax. He had examined the account of Colfax for 1868, but saw no entry of a deposit of $1,200 there; had not examined the accounts of Ames; he did deposit some money in 1868; did not remember if the check given to Allison was indorsed; saw a check with the letters "S. C." indorsed; saw a check with the letters "S. C." or bearer for $1,200; witness does not pay out or receive money. The paying teller in 1868 was Thos. B. Chens. Other checks were payable to initials. No indorsement was required from members of Congress generally when they drew money themselves. The check payable to "S. C." was signed by Oakes Ames.

ALLEY RECALLED.

John B. Alley was recalled, and examined by Colfax. Ames had stated to witness that the statement of Colfax in conversation with him substantially agreed with his memory; did not think that Ames alluded to the statement of Colfax on Jan. 7 before the Committee, but to a conversation which occurred between them prior.

EMERY'S TESTIMONY.

Ex-Mayor Matthew G. Emery was sworn, and examined by Judge Merrick.

Q.—Had you any negotiations with Senator Patterson in reference to the purchase of Pacific Railroad stocks?

A.—Two or three years since he called to see me to procure my indorsement on a note to enable him to raise money to purchase stock in the Union Pacific Railroad. I indorsed the note. It was for $4,000, and by reference to the note-book in the bank I find it was dated Feb. 19, 1870. He paid it at maturity.

Q.—Is that the only negotiation or loan?

A.—I think I have indorsed notes for him three or four times before for about the same amount; did indorse note for him for about $300 in 1868, but did not know where Patterson used it; asked Patterson a year or so afterward how he came out in his Pacific Railroad speculation, and he said it turned out very well; it was a very good thing.

Q.—Did he speak of having received any dividends?

A.—I am not sure, I think he did.

Q.—Can you give us now or hereafter the date of the first loan which you speak of?

A.—I have no memorandum of it, but may get an idea at the bank. I think it was used in Kelley's bank. Since this investigation commenced had a conversation with Patterson, and he asked me if I remembered about those loans.

Q.—Was one of the loans negotiated in the National Bank of the Republic?

A.—That is the one I speak of—Feb. 19, 1870.

Q.—Was one negotiated at the National Metropolitan Bank?

A.—I think there was, but am not sure; can refer to the books. Patterson did state something about purchasing stock from Ames.

The Committee adjourned till Friday morning.

THE WILSON COMMITTEE.

ROLLINS' TESTIMONY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The Wilson Committee examined E. H. Rollins to-day. He stated that the books showed the payment of $3,000 to Benjamin F. Butler, Dec. 2, 1869, for legal services to the Union Pacific Railroad; also, of $4,500 to J. A. Jenckes, March 4, 1871. Butler was counsel in New York, and Jenckes in the suit of Durant and Hallett in Rhode Island. Didn't know any other Congressmen as counsel for the road, nor of any money paid to Government officials to secure the acceptance of the road.

SHAW'S TESTIMONY.

W. B. Shaw, a newspaper correspondent, was sworn and examined in reference to private stock speculations. His testimony was unimportant.

WILSON'S TESTIMONY.

Hon. J. F. Wilson was sworn, and testified. The witness said he had been a Government Director of the Union Pacific Railroad Company since 1869; was appointed a member of its Special Committee to audit and pay the said legal expenses, but declined to act on the Committee. He was suspicious of the use to be made of the $126,000 reported as the proper amount for that purpose, and therefore had nothing to do with it. He could not have sanctioned the improper use of so much money. If an improper use was made of the money, he was glad he did not know it. In justice to General Dodge, the witness said General Dodge had always insisted that no money had been used improperly. Witness was interrogated with regard to the cost of the road and other matters, and said that since the completion of the road the Directors had experienced a difficulty in obtaining information. He had been opposed to the line of policy pursued by the Company, and especially to the contract with the Wyoming Coal Company. On Nov. 19, 1869, at a meeting of the Board of Directors, in Boston, he introduced a preamble and resolution, announcing that the contract was contrary to public policy, and retarded settlements along the road, and instructing the General Superintendent to disregard the contract. The proposition was agreed to by the Board but the Executive Committee, appointed to execute the powers of the Board in the absence of the Directors, assumed to undo whatever was done by the Board. The same policy is pursued now in relation to the coal contract as before the passage of the resolution.

Adjourned till to-morrow.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

THANKS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The House resolution of thanks to the Captain and men of the steamer Moccasin, for their services toward the wrecked steamer Metis, in August last, was concurred in.

MISSISSIPPI LEVEES.

A petition from merchants of New Orleans was presented, asking the Government to assume the construction and care of levees on the Mississippi River.

THE NAVY.

The House bill abolishing the grades of Admiral and Rear Admiral of the Navy was passed.

Mr. CRAGIN, from the Naval Committee, also reported favorably the House bill to prevent the employment of officers on the retired list, and the bill to promote the securing of efficient seamen for the navy.

THE CREEK INDIANS.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to negotiate with the Creek Indians for a portion of the lands occupied by them. Passed.

THE TEXAS PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Mr. STEWART, from the Committee on Railroads, reported, with an amendment, a bill supplemental to the act incorporating the Texas Pacific Railway Company, which was passed.

LOUISIANA SENATORS.

Mr. WEST presented the credentials of Mr. McMillan, elected by the Warmoth Legislature to fill the unexpired term of Mr. Kellogg as United States Senator from Louisiana; and, also, the credentials of Mr. Ray, elected by the Kellogg Legislature. The credentials were both referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

THE GENEVA AWARD.

Mr. EDMUNDS, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a substitute for Mr. Morton's bill to regulate the distribution of the Geneva Award. The substitute authorizes the President to appoint five Commissioners, to be called the Court of Commissioners of the Alabama Claims,—one of them to be called the Presiding Judge. The Court is to make and publish its own rules of procedure, conforming as far as possible to the modes of practice in the United States Circuit Courts, and is to have the same power to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of testimony. Special provision is made that books and papers deemed material to the consideration of any claim must be produced. The salaries are as follows: Judges, $6,000 each; a clerk, to be appointed by the President, $3,000; shorthand reporter, $2,500. The President is specially authorized to appoint a person to act as counsel for the United States before the Commissioners. The sittings of the Court are to be held in Washington City, and it is to exist for one year from the first convening, and six months longer if the President deems it neccessary. It shall be the duty of the Court to receive and examine all claims not excepted, as hereinafter stated, directly resulting from the damage caused by the Alabama and Florida, and their tenders, and by the Shenandoah after her departure from Melbourne, Feb. 18, 1865, and to decide upon the amount and validity of such claims according to the principles of law and their merits, and in conforming with the provisions of this bill. No claim shall be admissable or allowed for any loss or damage for, or in respect to which the party injured, his assignees or legal representatives, shall have received compensation or indemnity from any insurance company, or otherwise; but allowances may be made for the difference between the losses suffered and the insurance received. No claim shall be admitted or allowed for unearned freights, gross freights, prospective profits, or for officers, and seamen's wages for a longer time than one year from the breaking up of any voyage. No claim shall be admissable or allowed in behalf of any insurance company or insurer, either for themselves or as assignees of the rights of the parties insured, unless such claimant shall show to the satisfaction of said Court, that during the late rebellion the sum of its or his losses by war risks exceeded the sums of its or his premiums or other gains by reason of war risks, and in case of any such allowance, the sum shall not exceed such excess of loss. No claim shall be allowed in favor of any insurance company not lawfully existing at the time of the loss under the laws of some State of this Union, or in favor of any person not at the same entitled to the protection of the United States in the premises, or in favor of any person, who did not at all times during the late rebellion bear true allegiance to the United States. In estimating the compensation to claimants, the Court shall ascertain and certify to the Secretary of State, with judgment, the amount of interest at 4 per cent per annum upon the loss sustained from the respective dates in each case when it was sustained by the claimants. Five per cent of the total amount of judgments shall be retained in the Treasury for the reimbursement to the United States of the expenses, and the remaining 95 per cent shall be paid to the claimants, together with interest as aforesaid, unless the amount received from Great Britain shall prove insufficient, in which case the claimants shall be paid *pro rata*.

FOREIGN COINS.

Mr. AMES, from the Committee on Finance, reported an original bill, establishing $4.86 65-100 as the Custom House value of the sovereign or pound sterling of Great Britain, and the par of exchange. The bill also provides that all contracts made after the 1st day of January, 1874, based on the assumed par of exchange with Great Britain, of 54 pence to the dollar, or $4.44 4-9 to the pound sterling, shall be null and void. And it is also provided, generally, that the value of all foreign coin, as expressed in money of account of the United States, shall be that of the pure metal of such coin, of standard value, and the value of foreign standard coins in circulation in this country shall be estimated annually by the Director of the Mint, and promulgated on the 1st day of January by the Secretary of the Treasury.

THE SLOOP BILL.

At the expiration of the morning hour, the unfinished business, being the bill to provide for the construction of six new sloops-of-war, increased by amendment to ten, was resumed, and the amendment offered by Mr. Sherman yesterday, providing that neither of the vessels shall be commenced until the complete models and specifications shall be prepared, was agreed to.

Mr. SHERMAN offered an amendment which would virtually repeal the Eight-Hour law so far as the construction of these vessels was concerned.

Mr. Sherman subsequently withdrew the amendment.

Mr. MORRILL (Vermont) offered an amendment providing that the Board of Survey, having power to authorize changes in the plans for the vessels, shall estimate the cost of such changes, and that the contractors shall be bound by such estimates. Agreed to.

Mr. CASSERLY moved to substitute the main points of the House bill for the bill reported from the Committee on Naval Affairs. Lost.

The bill was then passed—yeas, 39; nays, 8.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

Mr. RAMSAY moved to assign next Monday for the consideration of the Postal Telegraph bill.

Mr. CONKLING said he would object to fixing any day for the consideration of that bill, until some action should first have been taken to abolish the "franking privilege."

THE CALENDAR.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the calendar, and several bills granting pensions were passed.

FEMALE SUFFRAGE.

The bill to allow women to vote and hold office in the Territories was indefinitely postponed.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

On motion of Mr. RAMSAY, the bill to abolish the "franking privilege" was taken up, by a vote of—yeas, 28; nays, 13, the following Senators voting in the negative:

Ames,	Hill,	Norwood,
Bayard,	Johnson,	Pool,
Carpenter,	Lewis,	Robertson,
Edmunds,	Machen,	Stevenson.
Hamilton (Md.),		

Mr. MORRILL (Vt.) offered an amendment, providing that no allowance shall now or hereafter be made to members of Congress in lieu of the franking privilege. Without this he said the abolition would be a farce.

Mr. HAMLIN said that to give the country the full benefit of the abolition of the franking privilege, the bill ought to be so amended as to reduce and limit the amount of public printing.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN did not favor the abolition of the franking privilege, because he thought it undesirable that there should be any tax imposed by Government upon communication between the people and their representatives. To him personally it would be a relief to be deprived of the franking privilege, but he looked upon it as a privilege valuable to the people, and of which they ought not to be deprived because it was abused. The abuses of it, however, should be corrected, and that could be best done by limiting the privilege to postal matter, weighing not more than one ounce, and by the preparation of a simple compendium in one volume of information about public affairs most necessary and useful to the people.

Mr. EDMUNDS spoke of the bill as an utter delusion. The abuses of the franking privilege ought to be corrected, but the benefits of the privilege belonged to the people and not to the members of Congress, and the people should bear, as they ought to bear, the burden of it. If, however, it was to be abolished, he was in favor of abolishing it honestly and completely, and not as proposed by this bill. He hoped no one would accuse him shirking the question.

Mr. CONKLING—"Are you for it or against it?"

Mr. EDMUNDS—"I am against abolishing it, most decidedly. I hope the Senator understands me."

Mr. CONKLING—"I do now." [Laughter.]

Mr. TIPTON said he would vote to correct the abuses of the privilege, but not to abolish it.

Mr. WILSON said he did not regard it as a privilege at all, and he was willing now, as he had always been, to relinquish it unconditionally, but he was not sanguine as to the saving to be effected by abolishing it.

Mr. HILL gave notice that when the Legislative Appropriation bill should come up, he would offer an amendment, increasing the compensation of members of Congress, and he moved that, in the meantime, the preceding bill lie on the table. Lost.

The amendment offered by Mr. MERRILL (Vt.) was then agreed to.

On motion of Mr. CARPENTER, the bill was then so amended as to simply abolish the franking privilege, on the 1st of July next.

The bill was then passed—yeas, 33; nays, 16.

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

COLORADO.

The bill for the admission of Colorado as a State was taken up and discussed till the expiration of the morning hour, when it went over without action.

THE WALLA WALLA RAILROAD GRANT.

On motion of Mr. GARFIELDE (Washington Territory), the bill to amend the act granting the right of way to the Walla Walla & Columbia River Railroad Company was taken up and passed.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

On motion of Mr. TYNER, the Senate amendment to the bill for the Government building at Nashville, Tenn., was concurred in.

AMERICAN COMMERCE.

The House then took up the bill for the creation of Commissioners of Commerce, and for giving bounties to American shipbuilders. After speeches against the bill by Messrs. POTTER, KERR, WOOD, and FARNSWORTH, Mr. COX moved to lay the bill on the table. Carried—yeas, 121; nays, 64. The bill was defeated.

THE MIXED COMMISSION.

Mr. GARFIELD, from the Appropriation Committee, reported a bill appropriating $113,500 to supply the deficiency for the expenses of the United States Mixed Commission on American and British claims. Passed.

SAILORS.

Mr. LYNCH, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to amend Section 12 of the Shipping Commissioners' act. He explained that it was simply to take out of operation of the twelfth section vessels engaged in the trade between United States and North American possessions and West India Islands. It was to correct an error in the amendment of the law which passed a few days ago.

Mr. POTTER (New York) said that the effect of the amendment referred to was simply to transfer half of the sailors in the United States from the control of Shipping Commissioners to that of sailor boarding-house keepers. He was glad it was in operation, and hoped the House would not pass the bill. After a brief discussion of the bill, it was passed.

A VETO.

The SPEAKER presented a message from the President, vetoing the act reducing from two years to six months, the time in which new trials may be, on motion of the United States, granted in the Court of Claims. The President failed to see any advantages in the proposed law, and regarded it as tending to facilitate the perpetration of frauds on the United States. The message was referred to the Judiciary Committee, and the House

Adjourned.

WALL STREET.

Review of the Money, Stock, Gold, Bond, and Produce Markets—The Coal Trade.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—Money opened fairly active at 7, but at the close dropped to 4@5. Prime mercantile paper brings 7@10, with most of the sales at 8@9.

The usury law is about coming before Congress so far as it applies to National Banks, which is the only jurisdiction Congress has over the matter.

STOCKS.

The stock market was strong, with an advance in most of the leading shares.

The negotiation for the placing in London of $10,000,000 convertible bonds of Erie, recently authorized, is in fair way of consummation.

The *Evening Post* says: "In regard to Erie, no decision has been arrived at as to a dividend on the preferred stock, although it is pretty well understood that a dividend will be declared, and in a short time."

GOLD

was less active and the fluctuations narrow.

BONDS.

Government bonds opened lower, but closed firmer. The volume of business was not large. At the Treasury only $666,000 in bonds were offered and $516,000 accepted.

Considerable interest is felt in banking circles in regard to the action of Secretary Boutwell in awarding the next instalment of new fives. Bankers representing both syndicates have gone to Washington. The most reliable information that can be obtained is that the placing of this new lot of $300,000,000 will be shared equally by Jay Cooke and the Morton Syndicates. The cost of the transaction to the United States will be not far from $5,200,000, which is 1¾ per cent commission, which the Government pays directly and indirectly by allowing the Syndicates to retain one quarter's interest on the five per cents, but the profit of the business to the Syndicates cannot readily be estimated, considering that they have the inside track, and monopoly of the whole scheme.

Now that all obstacles to the funding measure of the Secretary have been removed by the report of the Finance Committee of Congress, we may reasonably expect that a call for $100,000,000 of 6 per cent will be issued on or about the 1st proximo, as that date will agree with the quarterly payment of interest.

PRODUCE.

Flour no higher, and moderately active. Good superfine and No. 2 are scarce and salable. Considerable inquiry exists for shipping extras for future. Wheat better, closing strong. Common spring firm and in fair demand. Winter very firm, and scarce. Pork was firmer; 500 barrels of new mess sold at $14.00, and 250 barrels old at $14.00. Cut meats—There is a demand for salted hams, with sales of 300 boxes 18 lbs average at 8c. Bacon quiet, and 200 boxes on the spot; long and short clear, 8½c bid, and 8⅝@7¾c. Lard firm; 8⅛c bid, and 8⅛c asked for Western on spot. Five hundred tierces to arrive in February sold at 8⅛c, with bill of lading; 750 tierces for March at 8½c, and 1,500 tierces for April at 8⅝c. One hundred and fifty tierces city sold at 8⅜c.

THE COAL TRADE.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—The schedule of prices for coal for the February market has been fixed upon by nearly all the large concerns. The rates of the Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company, which is favorable to the Philadelphia and Reading companies' scheme, show but a slight increase. There is an increase of 50 cents in the price of lump; 15 cents in steamer; 5 cents in broken; 20 cents in egg; 15 cents in stove, and 35 cents in chestnut. The Pennsylvania Coal Company, which has not yet agreed to enter into the combination, will sell its Pittsburgh coal at the price charged in January.

Railway Accidents.

FT. WAYNE, Ind., Jan. 22.—The night express east on the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railway, early this morning, met a broken rail two miles east of Wabash Station, at a speed of eighteen miles an hour. The last coach and sleeping car went down an embankment several feet, and were shattered by the concussion. There were only eight passengers in the coach and sleeper. Hardly any escaped some bruises. Nearly all the passengers were in the foremost cars. Conductor Voll received some bruises, but it is thought they are not serious. Mrs. Samuels, of Decatur, Ill., had her upper lip badly cut and several teeth loosened.

The Wharton Poisoning Case.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 22.—In the Wharton trial, to-day, the examination of witnesses closed on the part of the State. Mrs. Crawford Wilson was called for defence, and testified that the day Vannese was removed from the house of Mrs. Wharton, he said to witness, he had always feared apoplexy, and it had come. Mr. Wilson testified he tasted the sediment in the tumbler, said to be tartar emetic, and perceived no acid taste. Adjourned.

TRANSPORTATION.

The Iowa Industrial Convention at Des Moines, Iowa.

Speech by Governor Bross, of Chicago, on the Transportation Question.

The Imperative Need of Cheaper Freights and Additional Freight Facilities.

The Existing Railroad and Canal System Insufficient to Do the Business of the Great West.

Demand for the Enlargement of the Welland and St. Lawrence Canals.

The Proposed Huron and Ontario Ship Canal.

The Great Highway for the Commerce of the Northwest.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DESMOINES, Ia., Jan. 22.—The Iowa Industrial Convention convened to-day, with full delegations from all parts of the State, also delegates from Illinois and Canada. Governor Carpenter called the Convention to order. Officers were chosen, as follows: Mayor W. T. Smith, of Oskaloosa, President; one Vice President from each Congressional District of the State; A. R. Fulton, Secretary, and S. F. Spofford, Treasurer. The afternoon business was a discussion on the amendment to the Collection laws in operation in the State. The Convention resolved to memorialize the Legislature to limit the stay of execution to ninety days; to abolish the Appraisement law; to limit the right of redemption to six months.

The motion to limit the value of homesteads to $5,000 did not carry.

The Convention is composed of leading representative men from all parts of the State. It is large in numbers, and embraces an unusual amount of practical business talent, and valuable results may be anticipated. Governor Bross, of Chicago, is speaking this evening to a very large audience, composed not only of the members, but of the Senators, Representatives, and others in attendance upon the Legislature. His subject is the transportation question. The following is the substance of his remarks:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN: I am here by request, to address you on the transportation question. The subject involves an estimate, as near as may be, of the surplus farm products of what are commonly known as the Northwestern States; the cost of freights between the producers and the consumers; the capacity of the channels of transit; the means by which that capacity can be enlarged, and the cost of freights thereby reduced to the lowest possible limit; and lastly, the numbers and the wants of the people among whom we expect to find a profitable market for that surplus.

The people of our Atlantic seaboard, especially those of the New England States, are our largest and best customers. The steady increase of manufacturing industry there, creates a larger demand for our products every year; but that demand has long since fallen far behind the production of cereals and provisions in the States that surround and lie west of Lake Michigan. This fact has become the more apparent every year since 1865, when at least 200,000 men ceased to be consumers, and, scattered all over these States, have been steadily adding to our surplus. In the meantime, thousands of people from the different nationalities of Europe have made their homes among us, thus adding largely, not only to the numbers of our population, but to the development of our resources, and the intellectual and the moral power of the nation. If our surplus products are already so great, and the cost of their transit to the seaboard is so enormous, that corn is used in Iowa for fuel, the question what is to be done with that surplus a few years hence, when it has increased in almost a bewildering ratio, becomes a matter of the most serious concern. Let us consider for a few moments the extent, the resources, and the prospective development of the Northwestern States, nearly all of whose surplus products must find their way, either by rail or the lakes and canal, to the seaboard.

LOOK AT THE MAP.

If you draw a line west from Alton, the territory lying north of that and between Lake Michigan and the Rocky Mountains, throwing out the small sections that are valuless, embraces about 700,000 square miles. Here we have space for fourteen States as large as Ohio, and he knows little of its climate and resources that is not convinced they will be vastly more productive and more populous than that noble State. The rapid progress of this territory may be inferred from a few facts. The following table shows the increase of population in six States between 1860 and 1870:

	1860.	1870.
Illinois	1,711,595	2,539,891
Iowa	674,913	1,191,792
Kansas	107,206	364,399
Minnesota	172,023	439,706
Nebraska	28,841	122,993
Wisconsin	775,881	1,054,670
Total	3,470,459	5,713,451

These figures, taken from the Government census, show a ratio of 64 per cent increase between the years 1860-'70. The same ratio continued to the year 1900, only twenty-seven years hence, would give these States 30,500,000 people; but, granting it cannot be kept up in them, can any one doubt, with the rapid extension of our railways in all directions through this vast fertile country, that at least 30,000,000 of people will in the year of grace 1900 [illegible] their homes between Lake Michigan and the Rocky Mountains. With only a little more than half the ratio I have named, your own beautiful Iowa will in that [illegible] have a population equal to that of Pennsylvania in 1870, then and now the second State in the Union. As another element to help us to judge of the immediate future, I may mention that Chicago had in 1860 a population of 111,214, and in 1870, 298,977. The ratio in this case—1.7 per cent—would give her a population in 1880 of 800,000. I dare not say that Chicago will have that many people in a little more than seven years hence, but I will say that she has far outstripped the predictions that I or any one else has ever had the courage to make.

Another index to the development of the Northwest is found in the rapid growth of our

RAILWAY SYSTEM.

The following table shows the number of miles of railway in the six States above named, in 1860-'70, and the number of miles completed in 1872:

	1860.	1870.	Increase in 10 y'rs.	Built in 1872.
Illinois	2,790	4,031	1,241	838
Iowa	655	2,095	1,440	585
Kansas	None	931	931	511
Minnesota	None	795	795	712
Nebraska	None	1,058	1,058	218
Wisconsin	905	1,512	607	555
Total	4,350	10,422	6,072	3,419

It will be noticed that more than half as many miles of railway were built in these States during last year as were built in ten years between 1860 and 1870. But to the Western farmer this astonishing railway progress serves only to increase the hideous writhings of what your excellent Governor Carpenter aptly calls "*the skeleton in his corn-crib.*" It promotes the rapid settlement of the country, thereby adding largely to that surplus production which even now can only be relieved by burning corn for fuel. While Governor Carpenter's metaphor is fearfully true, and, with our present means of transit, that skeleton must remain fixed in the corn-crib, there are millions, may I call them living skeletons, clad in scanty flesh, pinched and wan with the gnawings of remorseless hunger, whose shout of joy and thankfulness would make the heavens ring, could this corn be brought within reach of their starving wives and children.

But before passing from this branch of the subject, let us take another example from the commercial statistics of Chicago.

The first shipment of wheat from that city, 78 bushels, was made in 1838, and in 1844, only twenty-nine years ago, the shipments were less than a million of bushels. Up to that time no other cereal had been shipped Eastward. In 1871, the receipts of all kinds of grain—flour being expressed in bushels—were 83,518,202, and the shipments 71,800,789. Last year the receipts, as furnished me by Charles Randolph, Esq., Secretary of the Board of Trade were 88,426,842. Allowing about the same figures for city consumption, the shipments for 1872 would amount to 76,000,000 bushels. The figures for each year in most cases show a steady increase of the shipments of breadstuffs, keeping pace with the settlement of the country West of Lake Michigan. A reference to the tables showing the commerce in the animal products of our vast fertile prairies would yield the same results, and need not be given here.

With all the increase of production west of Lake Michigan we have added but one railway to our channels of transit for it to the seaboard since 1855; in all, we now have four railways, the lakes, the Welland and St. Lawrence and the Erie canals. After having studied carefully the resources, and the probable development of the territory we have been considering, I said to the first Convention, held at Toronto, to consider how our transit lines could be increased, on the 13th of September of that year: "as well attempt to lead the boiling current of Niagara to the sea in hose-pipe as to ship the products of these 700,000 square miles to the ocean by the Erie and the Welland Canals, and all the railways now, or hereafter to be constructed." The commercial crash of 1857-8, and our four years' War of the Rebellion have somewhat delayed the fulfilment of what then seemed to many the vagaries of an over-heated imagination; but that it is literally, even painfully true, to-day, this Convention cannot doubt for a moment.

The question before the Farmers' Convention, of Illinois, recently held at Bloomington, mooted as I learn almost with despairing earnestness, was, Can any present relief be found for the high freights and the ruinously low prices of our produce? I can see but two sources—one in an active demand at high figures, caused by a war in Europe. This would only be temporary, at best. The only permanent relief is to be sought for by opening a channel, hereafter to be noticed, for vessels of 1,000 tons, down the St. Lawrence to the ocean.

And now we come to the price of

FREIGHTS,

and what is needed to lower them to such a figure that the farmers west of Lake Michigan can ship the products of their broad acres to the ocean, and not have the proceeds of their toil consumed in getting them to market. On this branch of the subject, the cost of freights east of Chicago is the only thing to be considered, for the railway charges to that city can only be reduced gradually, by competition among the railways and by the greater amount of products to be handled. The freight on corn from Des Moines to Chicago, and places west to the Missouri, has, I understand, been reduced from 20 to 17 cents per hundred,—about 12½ cents per bushel,—and, in process of time, a further reduction may possibly be made. The average of all rail freights between Chicago and New York, for the year 1871, was 29.1 cents per bushel and 31.2 per bushel for wheat. I have the opinion of the Presidents of two of our largest railways, that if half a dozen double track railway lines devoted entirely to freight were built between New York and Chicago, the rate could not be reduced below 20 cents per bushel. That would make the freight charges on a bushel of corn from DesMoines to tide water 32½ cents at the lowest rate that can be hoped for by all rail, and, adding the commissions of the middle men, 35 to 40 cents would be levied, so that you may safely calculate it will cost you at least three bushels of corn to lay down the fourth one in New York. Using propellers between Chicago and Buffalo or Erie, and rail to New York, the average tariff of freight for 1871 was 23.4 cents per bushel for corn, and 25.2 for wheat, being about 6 cents less than by all rail.

The average freight on corn by sail vessel, from Chicago to Buffalo, for the past summer, was a small fraction above 9 cents per bushel. Add charges for handling at Buffalo, 1¼ cents, and canal freights to New York, 12 cents on corn, and 12½ cents on wheat, and the charges on these grains to New York will be about 23 to 25 cents per bushel. Owing to the large amount of produce to be moved, freights have ranged from 2 to 5 cents higher during the present year above the rates ruling in 1871. The rates by propeller and rail to Buffalo and New York, and by sail and canal, have approached very nearly to the same figures. All lines are taxed to their utmost capacity, and more. The Erie Canal cannot be enlarged, for the watershed of the country through which it runs will not afford a larger supply of water to feed the canal, and the question returns what can be done to secure for our products a more capacious channel, and therefore cheaper transit to the ocean? I answer, in the language of the late Captain Hugunin, one of our best and earliest lake navigators: "The Great God, when he made the mighty West, made also the lakes and the mighty St. Lawrence to float their commerce to the ocean." True we have the Rapids of the St. Lawrence and the Falls of Niagara; but without these we could not have the great lakes, and without them meteorology has long since proved that our vast teeming prairies would be arid as the regions of Central Asia. Around these natural barriers man's energy has built a series of canals passing vessels of some three and part of the way six hundred tons between the lakes and tide water. Every tyro in commercial knowledge knows that as you increase the tonnage of a vessel you diminish the relative cost of freights. Enlarge the Welland and the St. Lawrence Canals, so as to pass vessels of 1,000 tons burthen, and I have the opinion of the eminent railway Presidents above referred to that a bushel of corn can be transported from Chicago to Montreal for 14 cents; and by the Caughnawaga Canal, of similar size, and the Champlain Canal, duly enlarged, to New York, at 18 cents. This view is more than confirmed by our able engineer, Colonel R. B. Mason, who, in his report on the Georgian Bay Canal, as Consulting Engineer, with Kivas Tulley, Esq., of Toronto, estimating the cost of freights in vessels of 1000 tons burthen, by lake, at 2 mills per ton per mile, by canal and river at 8, and ocean at 1½ foots up the cost of transporting a bushel of wheat between Chicago and Liverpool at 20 cents, and to Montreal a fraction above 9 cents. Take the first estimate, viz., 14 cents as the cost of freight on a bushel of corn, between Chicago and Montreal, and we have 6 cents added to the price of every bushel produced by our farmers. The effect of that on their wealth and prosperity would be wonderful. Suppose only half of it reaches the pockets of your farmers, and it would add 20 per cent to the value of every acre of land he possesses. Take the figures for your surplus as put down in the Government census for 1869, with the deductions for home consumption as made by Governor Carpenter in his able address before your State Agricultural Society, and 3 cents a bushel on your corn and wheat would put into the pockets of your farmers $1,200,000 per year,—the sum to go on increasing every year, for aught I know, to the end of time. The value of such a reduction of freights to the entire Northwest is far beyond the limit of any figures which I should dare to give.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE CANALS.

The enlargement of the Welland and St. Lawrence Canals so as to pass vessels of 1,000 tons burden will accomplish nearly all the beneficent results above specified. If our Canadian neighbors prefer for any reason to do this, let us be thankful and bid them God speed. A better thing, in my judgment, to be done is to build the Huron and Ontario Ship Canal from the Georgian Bay to Toronto. The people of the cities on the Lower St. Lawrence fear, as I think without reason, if this canal is built, the diversion of the trade of the Northwest to New York. The citizens of the Valley of the Ottawa very naturally insist on the improvement of their great river; impracticable, as I think, for there would be some 400 miles of close river and canal navigation, and, if I mistake, not a depth of only eight feet of water. Were it not for these reasons, I believe the people of the Dominion would be unanimous in favor of the speedy construction of a ship canal from the Georgian Bay to Lake Ontario. This, I confess, is an old pet project of mine, and as one of your most far seeing citizens, J. B. Calhoun, Esq., and His Excellency Governor Carpenter, have each recently referred favorably to it, will you permit me to add a short description of the route and its prospective advantages to the commerce of our vast and rapidly developing Northwest. Let us turn our attention to the

MAP.

Starting from Chicago to the Georgian Bay, the northeastern part of Lake Huron, the track of a vessel is very direct to the mouth of the Nottawasaga River. Thence we have slack water navigation up that river, with occasional reaches of canal through the sandy shores to avoid bends in the river, to a point 20 miles from its mouth. The elevation of 130 feet is overcome by 11 locks, with an average lift of about 12 feet. We have now reached the summit level of Lake Simcoe, only nine miles distant. To reach it a ridge composed of clay and gravel must be cut through at an average depth of 50 feet, and 78 feet at its summit. From Barrie, on Kempenfeldt Bay, there is lake navigation for 22 miles to the mouth of the Holland River. The river and marsh for 10 miles can very easily be made navigable by steam excavators. The real difficulty and expensive part of the work is here reached. A ridge 10 miles in width composed of clay and gravel must be cut through at an average depth of 90 feet, and 198 feet for half a mile at its summit. Once through this ridge, the line follows down the valley of the Humber 23 miles. There are required 39 locks, with an average lift of about 12 feet and a total lockage of 470 feet. Of course, this route has about 260 feet more lockage than that by the Welland Canal; but it has advantages hereafter to be noticed that makes it in my judgment far preferable as the great highway for the commerce of the Northwest. The total distance from the mouth of the Nottawasaga to that of the Humber on Lake Huron is only 100 miles. More than half of that distance is on the summit through Lake Simcoe, through which steam tugs would take vessels in a few hours. There is less than 40 miles of close canal navigation on the whole route; the other parts of it are through Lake Simcoe and the valleys of the Nottawasaga, the Holland, and the Humber Rivers. Lake Simcoe and its tributaries afford an ample supply of water to feed the canal from the summit in both directions. Very little water would be needed on the north from Lake Simcoe, for the Nottawasaga River would supply that. This route to tide water is some 400 miles shorter than that by Lake Erie and the Welland Canal; and it is nearly as much shorter to New York by Oswego than by Lake Erie. It is about 800 miles shorter to Liverpool. It will save two days in time to tide water, and of course a fraction on freights to pay the expenses of the extra 260 feet of lockage. A very great advantage is, that the general direction of the route makes it the best possible for vessels to avail themselves of the southwest winds of summer. By the Lake Erie route the vessel must beat against that for more than 150 miles after passing Point aux Barque on Lake Huron down the St. Clair River and Lake and the Detroit River to Lake Erie. The difficult navigation over the St. Clair Flats, though now materially improved, is also avoided. And besides, the track of the vessel through the Georgian Bay and Lake Simcoe would be through cooler water than around by Lake Erie,—an advantage not to be overlooked in transporting grain in bulk to the seaboard. The danger of its being damaged by heating is thereby proportionately removed. Open this route with a sufficient capacity to pass vessels of 1,000 tons burden, and you have a channel of ample dimensions to carry the commerce of the mighty West to the ocean. You thereby reduce the freight on a bushel of corn to 14 cents, perhaps to 10 cents, to Montreal, and to about 20 to 25 cents to Liverpool. By so doing you give cheaper bread—perhaps reduce its price nearly one-half—to the millions of Great Britain, and add immensely to the wealth and, therefore, to the means for the intellectual and the social improvement of the 30,000,000 who are soon to live between Lake Michigan and the Rocky Mountains.

But, says one,

THE COST

of this work is appalling; it can never be built. Let us see. Colonel Mason and Mr. Tully, in 1858, estimated the cost of the entire work at less than $24,000,000. Capitalists in this country and Europe have offered several times to build it for $40,000,000. This is scarcely more than our Credit Mobilier gentry managed to get as a gratuity from our Government—some uncharitable people will call it stealing—for building a railway from the Missouri River to Salt Lake. Six cents a bushel saved in freights on the grain even now shipped from Chicago would pay for the canal in less than ten years; and the same sum saved on the grain imported into Great Britain would pay for the canal in less than five years. If you add the savings on animal products and merchandise passing east and west, the whole cost of the improvement would be paid for in three years, and the world would thenceforward have the use of it free of charge on its cost for all time to come.

The question,

WHO ARE TO BUY

the surplus products of the Northwest? is all that remains to be noticed. Besides the people of New England who would be immensely benefited by this canal, right across the Atlantic, are nearly 40,000,000 of people in Great Britain, ready to buy and to consume that surplus, and, with the products of their strong arms and skilful hands, to pay for [illegible] have to spare them. England employs [illegible] energies mainly in commerce and manufactures. Large sections of the country are devoted to parks and pleasure-grounds. Her wealthy men are constantly increasing the area of these pleasure-grounds, and thereby lessening the space devoted to food culture. It was stated a few years ago that Coates, who manufactures the spool-cotton used in the making of our clothing, gave his check for £76,000, $380,000, for several small farms, which he intended to improve as a splendid park. So essential are supplies of food from abroad to the life of Great Britain, that in a year of poor crops in the countries bordering on the Black and Baltic Seas, from which her cereals are mainly drawn, that Mr. Cobden declared there was not money enough in Threadneedle street—the Bank of England is located there—to procure the deficiency to save the people from starvation, had they not found an ample supply in the United States. Reducing their figures to our standard, and adding one-eleventh for December, the imports of wheat into Great Britain for the last year were 115,000,000 of bushels, and about 50,000,000 of bushels of corn. Judging from the tables of former years, when the crops are poor in Europe, America furnishes about one bushel in five. Enlarge the St. Lawrence route, as proposed, so that it shall not cost more than one, two, or, at most, three bushels of corn and wheat to lay one down in Liverpool, instead of six or seven, as by the present means of transit, and America might furnish one-half or two-thirds of those imports, to her own great profit, as well as that of the people of England.

But, says some patriotic individual, this route lies entirely through

A FOREIGN COUNTRY.

What can we do to influence its construction? It seems to me that cheaper freights from Chicago to the ocean would add immensely to the prosperity of every railway between Lake Michigan and the Rocky Mountains. What they most need is cheap freights to the seaboard. The Northwestern, the Milwaukee & St. Paul, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, the Rock Island, and especially the Illinois Central, could well afford to combine their influence upon the money markets of the world to command the means to build the canal—a thing which we have not the least doubt the Canadians will be most happy to have them do. And what shall we say of the great Northern Pacific Railway? Will it not be essential to the success of that road? How can the products of the vast country through which it runs find a market except through a greatly enlarged water-channel to the ocean? And, besides our railways, every man of the millions now living, or hereafter to live, between Lake Michigan and the Rocky Mountains, has a direct interest in the success of this great enterprise. By refusing all further consideration of the Niagara Ship Canal, let Congress give assurance to Canada that she shall have the carrying trade of the Great West, if she will so enlarge her canals as to command it. And, better still, let us have a reciprocity treaty, in which the whole subject shall be considered and settled for an indefinite number of years to come. Commerce sees not the imaginary line that divides the Dominion from the United States. She knows no good reason why there should be any more trammels on the trade between Chicago and Montreal than there are between Chicago and New York. The world has nearly outlived such an absurdity.

But it may be said that our commerce would build up a great city in a foreign country on the lower St. Lawrence, a rival to New York. The race will be between Montreal and Quebec. For myself I think the States west of Lake Michigan have fully cancelled every debt they ever owed to New York. For a generation she has quartered a whole horde of political paupers and bummers on her lateral canals, many of whom do not collect tolls enough on the useless ditches over which they preside to pay a tithe of their salaries, not to mention their stealings; and yet she insists on taxing the commerce of the West, passing through the main canal, to support all her other canals and to pay her debts besides. As to New York City, she has for a generation legalized the grasping avarice of the most stupendous land pirate that ever lived,—I mean, of course, Commodore Vanderbilt. He has watered the stock of the New York Central Railway over and over again, and yet on these watered, shall I call them rascally values, he insists on taxing the life out of the West for the benefit of his own pocket. To keep pace with him, Jay Gould and Jim Fisk for years stole, not only the receipts of the Erie, but issued stocks and bonds for more than the road was originally worth, and stole them as well, and of course new managers must tax Western commerce if possible, so as to retrieve the fortunes of the road, and pay its stockholders dividends on their stocks and bring them up to par. For myself I believe the time is not distant when the Northwest will have the New York and the St. Lawrence routes bidding against each other for her commerce and her carrying trade in the liveliest manner. Writing on this subject nearly twenty years ago I said, "It is true that national pride and immense capital and the beaten track of commerce are on the side of New York; but God and Nature are stronger than all these, and let any intelligent man compare the 'Erie ditch' with the mighty St. Lawrence, with a canal to pass vessels of 1,000 tons burden from the Georgian Bay to Toronto, and he cannot doubt for a moment on which side the immutable laws of commerce will decide the contest." A single cent per bushel on freights, two days' quicker time, and increased capacity will do it; but six cents on freights will, beyond a question, turn our shipments of produce to the New England States, and to Europe all down the St. Lawrence.

But, says one, how could we do without the Niagara Ship Canal

IN TIME OF WAR?

Let us have no war. It is time that relic of savageism was banished from the plans of Christian nations. The settlement of the Alabama claims gives hope that it can be done. For one, I am willing to put America, and Canada, and England under the strongest possible bonds to live in perpetual friendship and amity,—America, by the certainty, in case of war, that her vast products shall rot in her fields; Canada, that her commerce shall be ruined, and England with starvation staring her in the face. In the name of all that is true and good and holy, may the genius of our Christian civilization, with the Royal Cross of St. George in one hand and the Stars and Stripes in the other, waving them over the sea and the land, proclaim to all the nations, let there be, now and evermore, peace on earth and good will among men.

DEFECTIVE BUILDING—THE REMEDY.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: It seems to me the time has come to awaken public interest upon the subject of defective building, as illustrated in Chicago today. It is true there has been displayed in our rebuilding a commendable energy; but, resulting from that energy, what concealed danger flanks our streets! The recklessness in design and execution of the building done within the year is simply startling, when one calmly thinks and looks it over. Of course, much is to be allowed on account of the magnitude of the work, which demands display and speed rather than leisure and stability; but, when such allowance is fully made, there does not seem to be any excuse for such accidents as the giving way of the supports of Judge Farwell's block, last winter; the falling in of the beams and flooring of Mr. Lombard's block, last week; the burning of the First Congregational Church by reason of a fire-trap flue, a few nights ago; the destruction by fire, by reason of defective flues, of a dozen or more dwelling-houses within a couple of months. These accidents are inexcusable. And yet it is safe to say they are small compared with those impending over structures now dangerously built, and still dangerously building, if means are not at once taken toward a remedy. The remedy may be twofold:

First—Make architects and builders criminally responsible for inefficient, dangerous work. Why not? The law makes a physician criminally responsible for malpractice, and properly so, for to his skill is intrusted the preservation of human life. But the architect or builder, to whose skill is intrusted the *safety* of human life, must needs have leave, by cheap contrivance or liberty of bungling, to maim and kill at his own sweet will! Thus at present deals the law with him. Change this. Let the law of *Mala Praxis* be enlarged to cover the vocation of building, and soon skill will displace carelessness, and security danger.

Second—We should have a rigid Building act. The city should be divided into districts, and a body of capable men, as Building Inspectors,—each one having in charge the inspection of all buildings erecting within his district,—should be selected to supervise and control the erection of all buildings in the city. Plans for buildings should be submitted to the Inspector of Buildings before commencing their erection, and then the buildings should be inspected story by story as they went up, until completed. The Inspectors, to be responsible for the performance of their duties, should be required to give bonds to the State.

Such laws are now in force in many of our older States, especially in New York and Pennsylvania, and, although they were enacted for the benefit of cities, I find their practical provisions embodied in ordinances for the government of villages and towns throughout those States, and their effect is most satisfactory.

The present session of our Legislature gives opportunity for immediate action upon this important question, and I trust it may be carefully considered.

Meantime, it is in order for those of us owning buildings to examine their foundations, supports, and flues, to the end that death, by falling or burning houses, may not suddenly come upon us. Very truly, JOHN CALVIN WALLIS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20, 1873.

An Iron-Foundry Blown Up.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 22.—Last evening, while the workmen at Bateman & Garrison's foundry were moving a ladle filled with several tons of molten metal, the crane-hooks broke, letting the hot iron fall into a hole which contained some two feet of water, and a terrible explosion followed. The roof of the building was carried away, and the walls were cracked. Houses in the vicinity had their windows badly shattered. Several of the workmen were slightly injured, though none seriously. The damage to the foundry will amount to about $10,000.

Jealousy and Murder.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 22.—George Cotterell (colored) was stabbed and instantly killed about 11 o'clock last night, by John Green, while coming out of the house of Dr. Gillon, on Pine street, where he had been to visit a colored girl to whom he was engaged to be married. Green was a discarded lover, and is believed to have committed the deed in a fit of jealousy. He was arrested.

WASHINGTON.

Colorado and Oklohoma—Yerba Buena—Pacific-Coast Politics.

The Stanley Dinner—Journalistic Gentlemen in Congress.

Mobiliarity in Tight Places—Bingham and Brooks.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18, 1873.

The admission of Colorado, and the opening up of the Indian Territory under the proposed name—and that no more euphonious than a bull-frog's roar—of Oklohoma, engage the family of Solon just now.

The chances of neither are considerable. St. Louis wishes the Indian Territory developed by immigration, as it blocks the way to her back country,—Arkansas being relatively poor, except in the bottoms, which cannot be cleared of timber but at great expense. Kansas and Nebraska also are bothered by that impassable belt of land, many hundred miles broad and hundreds wide, between them and Texas. The President occupies a medium relation between the whites and Indians. He wants the Territory opened, but all the profits thereof to inure to the benefit of the Indians.

YERBA BUENA,

or Goat Island, is the subject of cavil at present between the Central Pacific Railway and the people of San Francisco. Governor Leland Standford, President of the railway, is here, and his friends say that "his arrangements are all made on a permanent basis;" which means that his road has elected, with money, certain persons to the National House and the Senate, and, therefore, expends nothing upon outsiders.

I do not say that this is the fact, but I say that it is what the above remark means. It will be a grave matter to ascertain which corporations and organizations do actually elect, by the use of money, workmen, and intimidation, both Representatives and Senators. We might find out, if it was worth while, that we were gradually returning to the English Parliamentary system, where corporations, colleges, pocket-boroughs, and rotten boroughs were, and probably are, maintained. Nevada is merely a rotten borough, Oregon is a pocket-borough, and Florida is a sequestration.

The Goat Island controversy is a fight between the apprehensions of a corporate city and the penuriousness of a corporate highway. Yerba Buena is a Government island in the Bay of San Francisco, one mile and a half or more from the city piers, and the railroad proposes to reach it by an expensive bridge from Oakland. This would have the effect to make Yerba Buena the stopping-place for Chinese and other steamers, and, it is supposed, to damage the city correspondingly. The corporation must build more than three miles of pilings, and partly in eight fathoms, and even ten fathoms water, to lay a track to Yerba Buena, or must reach San Francisco at the expense of fifty or more miles of new road, by going around the South Bay. It is a question whether a city originally falsely located shall compel roads to come to it, or whether a Government island shall be sold in the lobby to a road which is even more powerful than the city. And probably both parties will be beaten in the end by the voluntary adoption of Vallejo as the common railway terminus of the whole Pacific system,—a point where the Government Navy Yard has long been placed, and where there is a goodly thirty feet of water all the way up the North Bay.

PACIFIC-COAST POLITICS.

Senator Nye, who has been a good deal of a patriotic wag, and kindly, and often eloquent, in his views, has been beaten for the Senate by a gentleman bearing the Welsh name of Jones, whose means were so abundant as to lay out even the wealth of the rose of Sharon. It was a fight between the Crown Point and the Belcher Mines, and Nevada changed hands in the issue. This contest may have a correlative effect upon the California Senatorship, where Newton Booth and George Gorham are the chief contestants; for Gorham and Jones formerly run together at the head of the California State ticket, and would have assisted each other, in the due course of things, in the present year of our Lord, had not Booth also pitched in and done yeoman work for Jones,—thus creating a reciprocal obligation, at any rate, neutralizing the obligation, if there was any, to Gorham.

"George Gorham has got the good will and good wishes of all the politicians," said one newly-arriven from California to me; "but the State always had some idol which it nursed to the exclusion of all other characters. First, it was Fremont; next, John Chilton Birch; and now, Newt. Booth."

Gorham seems to be little troubled about the matter, and he is punctual and popular in the Senate.

Rumors increase here that Ben Holladay has not maintained his nearly uniform success in railway and maratime matters on the Coast. There is a growing cry there for currency, but how to get it is the question.

THE CORRESPONDENTS HONORING EACH OTHER.

Saturday night, Jan. 11, was chosen for a complimentary benefit to Henry M. Stanley, the African newspaper-correspondent, at Willard's Hotel. The seats were $10 apiece, and it was a good exhibit of the grand popularity of the newspaper-writers that several hundred applications were made for invitations, all but about fifty of which had to be refused. The persons invited were not permitted to contribute to the expenses, and the hotel-keeper took in gross nearly $1,000 from a profession which is not so poor as its members often jocularly maintain. The majority of newspaper men here are housekeepers and householders; several of them drive their own carriages; and those who are suspected of other regular means of livelihood except the pen may be counted upon the fingers of one's hand. The whole number stationed here is nearly one hundred.

On this occasion, Mr. George W. Adams, of the Chicago *Times*, amongst other papers, presided. He is a native of this District, and, from a quiet beginning, has established a large newspaper-connection, and won a comfortable independence at the age of 35. He is a proprietor of the *Evening Star*, of Washington. Mr. E. B. Wight, of the Chicago *Evening Journal*, a somewhat new and a very intelligent arrival here, was one of the hosts of the evening. Mr. J. W. Knowlton, of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE,—who is, I believe, a descendant of Oliver Wolcott,—was one of the prominent entertainers, and another correspondent of the same paper Vice President; and amongst the guests of THE TRIBUNE were the Hon. John B. Henderson, of Missouri; William P. Boss, Chief of the Cherokee Nation; and General John A. Hammond, ex-Chief of General Sherman's staff.

Upon the right of Mr. Adams sat Stanley, General Sherman, and Senator Casserly; on the left, Speaker Blaine, Secretary Boutwell, and Senator Thurman. Amongst the guests pertinent to the occasion were Charles Hale, who assisted Stanley at Cairo while Consul General; Joseph Hawley and Senator Anthony, both editors; both Cameron and Forney; and Governor Cooke, long an editor in Ohio. With nearly one hundred guests, and two long branching tables superbly ornamented, the effect, when all the party were seated, was excelled by no similar entertainment ever given here. As for the dinner, General Horace Porter expressed his sense of its fullness by saying in a speech:

"Your abundant diet makes me exclaim, in the words of Martin Luther at the Diet of Worms: 'God help me! I can take no other *course*!'"

both. The speeches of the evening were pronounced, by Senator Casserly and Senator Boutwell, to be the most entertaining which they had listened to at public banquets; and, amongst the happiest, were S. S. Cox's, Speaker Blaine's, Charles Hale's, Mayor Poore's, and General Sherman's. The latter testified his fullest belief in Stanley's success, and said his valuable life was of more consequence than the whole interior of Africa. Mr. Cox, speaking of the toast of "Bohemia, the land where correspondents recuperate for a fresh start," showed that Shakspeare, anticipating Stanley, had given Bohemia a seacoast and made a shipwreck happen there, and he defined the great general truth with more catholicity than politicians are wont to use, that through Bohemia run all the roads of art and youthful ambition. Mr. Blaine said that journalism had indeed obtained recognition when the death of an editor (Greeley) could affect the world more than the decease of an Emperor (Napoleon). Mayor Poore regarded Stanley as an exponent of the superiority of personal to impersonal journalism. THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE correspondent congratulated the age upon such progress in twelve years, that, whereas, in 1860, there was no place for a Northern correspondent at the gallows of John Brown, except upon the gallows-trap, in 1872 the most despotic official of any Christian region, the Captain General of Cuba, throws open the wicket to a newspaper-man to relate the tale of the insurrection. Mr. Hawley showed that Livingstone's son was a member of his brigade, and died in the Salisbury Rebel prison.

MR. STANLEY

is evidently not a native American, but probably a native of one of the outer English shires, as Cornwall, or Wales, or Northumberland. He is a double-jointed-looking young man, with erect shoulders, medium height, and a firm and resolute countenance and features. His moustache, goatee, and eyebrows are as black as his hair; his eyes are rather light; and his pronunciation is that of the old country. His education was probably picked up as he travelled in the line of his profession; and he told me that, in 1866, he heard me lecture in St. Louis, when he was a reporter and rover for the *Missouri Democrat*.

The kind of comment which has been meted out to this young man,—whose self-resources show all the finer for his defective advantages, and whose career would probably have been impossible under other than American auspices,—has often been of a frivolous paragraphic character, and occasionally the superficial emanations of the literary snob. He was not sent upon his errand to do nice behavior, nor to pronounce according to Walker; and, if he failed to succeed in a course of six lectures, that was the stupidity of his agent, or his own inexperience in things of the rostrum. It is easy for affectation or malice to divert the eye from the true point which the hero's success has covered, and to show that Stanley is not a *belles lettres* calf, as it might show that Garibaldi had never read Dante, nor Washington studied political economy.

Unhappily, those who are favored with the softer education and genuflections possess no stomach for solitary adventure. It requires a whole fleet to take Mr. Lamartine to the Holy Land, while Mr. Stanley can ride his mule along the line of the African equator, protected from danger by his simplicity and poverty. The Royal Geographical Society might have spared any expressions of surprise at Mr. Stanley's social qualifications if they had recollected David Livingstone's. The latter was a boy in a cotton-factory, and the pupil of a Dissenters' evening school, who went to the Missionary Society to get employment in African adventure; whereas, if the London publishers had possessed the bounce, he might have done the same thing for a newspaper. When he had gone and had been lost, all the Geographical Society could not get him back. And it is a nice juxtaposition of the sensational and the philanthropic which directed Mr. Bennett to send this Western young man to head off all the Old World instrumentalities, and open communication with the explorer. Truly it may be said, with Goldsmith, that even our frailties lean to virtue's side.

The correspondents here—few of whom are adventurous, although they generally proved to be equal to hardtack and prompt marching orders when they went off nearly in a body to Santo Domingo—did themselves respect in harrassing their sunburnt associate, and showed that they knew

> When to take
> Occasion by the hand, and make
> The bounds of Letters wider yet!

This business of sending men on merely dangerous errands may, however, be overdone. Sometimes it would seem that it was rather the expectation of a journal that its correspondent must commit *hari-kari*, instead of returning from Limbo somewhere, safe and sound. The journal which sacrifices its correspondents to any such cruel sensationalism will find that the investment was no better than David's when he set Uriah in the front of the battle.

BINGHAM.

Had Andrew Johnson received any stock in the Credit Mobilier, they would have made it an article in his impeachment, and all Christendom would have been shocked at the scandal. John A. Bingham would have mounted a table, and arraigned him as "the great criminal of the age," and slapped his barren scalp as a gesture of patriotic pain. While Bingham was making the most he could out of such materials for prosecution as he had, the dividends of the Credit Mobilier—those unholy dividends received out of the Public Treasury, and paid for by successive votes to maintain whatever dodges of rapacity the Mobilier crew could devise—were lying snugly in his breeches-pockets, and the impecunious Representative could not even pay $2,000 for the capital stock. He spent the great dividends as fast as they were received, and Oakes Ames had to take stock off his hands even when it had depreciated to "either 20 or 50 cents on the dollar."

In other words, Mr. Bingham paid nothing at all for his chance, sold out his "throw" when the dice were abandoned, and enjoyed the dividends in careless ease.

This blusterer now proposes to show that it was all right. Defeated for Congress, and expecting nothing, unless the President will overlook his turpitude and appoint him to some Judgeship or Foreign Ministry, he depends upon his rhetoric to let him out.

OF NO CONSEQUENCE.

To break the ice and debauch public opinion, they resort to-day to one of the purchasable journals pitched near the National Legislature, and to the extent of two columns employ the following logic:

> The investigations in progress before Committees of the House of Representatives on the above subject are of doubtful practical utility.
>
> One of the planks in the National platform of the Republican party, on which Mr. Lincoln was elected President of the United States, pledged the Republican party to secure the construction of this road. . . .
>
> As a pledge to private capitalists of National sympathy, the gentlemen who assumed these great burdens sought to associate with the enterprise the names of as many distinguished men connected with the Government as practicable; hence they persuaded distinguished Senators and members to subscribe to the capital stock such sums, however small, as they could conveniently spare.

The facts are, that nobody (with one exception) paid any money, and nearly all the others implicated have admitted that the transaction was a criminal one by denying complicity, and thereby proving themselves false as well as foolish.

The extracts above are taken from the paper supposedly controlled by United States Senator Harlan, who is still a Senator; and, while it would be unfair to suppose everything in the *Chronicle* emanates from his pen, the public mind is exercised here to know if the Senate, in its average character, takes this lax view of public responsibility.

The Republican platform of 1860 did advocate a Pacific Railroad, but not a Credit Mobilier! It did not advocate perjury, duplicity, conspiracy, and corruption. It designed a railway as original in its growth and character as the green Continent it was to encircle,—a public work worthy of the young party and the era of Freedom, and a pure and noble material example to the nations of mankind.

A POINT NEARLY FORGOTTEN.

There has yet been accounted for only a small portion of the shares and certificates of stock obtained by Oakes Ames from the Credit Mobilier, to the prejudice of his partners and associates.

The stock was in parcels, appended to certificates. For instance: Certificate 247 called for thirty shares, and certificate 248 for twenty shares. Now, Oakes Ames took, to "place" in Congress, twenty-three of these certificates, representing 343 shares. This will be duly shown as the trial proceeds. The proceedings now current do not point at more than nine certificates, or 150 shares. What has become of the others? Did they get to the Senate, or were they buttered over both the Democratic and the Republican sides of the House? Does their evidence, yet undisclosed, account for that nearly-appalling reluctance of the House to open the doors of the Committee-room? Does it account for Poland and Niblack on opposite sides, both preaching homilies on the excellence of silence and the national grandeur of closed doors?

BACKING AND FILLING.

No sooner did the order pass the House that the Committee should open the doors upon the job of whitewashing concealed there, than Oakes Ames and John B. Alley, and their great equal and contemporary, Uriah H. Painter, proceeded to prepare a quantity of garbled testimony to strike the public, and give the [illegible] of sanctity to the stock-transactions [illegible].

The public, walking into the Committee-room, saw only a witness confronting with the two venerable stalls who have been paddling their conspiracy through Congress.

AND JOAB, TOO, HAD SONS AND SONS-IN-LAW.

To-day came Nelson, Brooks' son-in-law, to destroy the effect of Crane's affidavit about the additional 100 shares which Mr. Brooks had forgotten to account for when he made what one of the papers here calls "that silly, crazy, agonized speech:"

> The Hon. James Brooks, my father-in-law, put me in the way of getting that stock by advancing the money. All the dividends came to me, and I got the money. Mr. Brooks did the business. He told the witness he had a chance to put him in the Credit Mobilier, and did so. Witness was not present at the negotiation. Don't remember who furnished him the certificate. Does not remember how he came in possession of the certificate. The arrangement was made simply by Mr. Brooks advancing the money, and I received the dividends. Gave no security to Mr. Brooks when the money was advanced. Gave no note or bond. Did not think that necessary between father and son.

This evidence may be said to have been rendered for filial Effect-ion. It beats out as thin as brass-foil under the hammer of mechanical and family necessity.

Suppose the above to be true, where does it leave Mr. Brooks any nearer probity than using Government secrets to increase the importance of his family? He first swore that the only amount involved with Neilson was 50 shares which his son had got in the due course of brokerage. Now there happen to be *one hundred and fifty shares* which Mr. Brooks bought for the son-in-law.

There is nothing more to say to this, except that it is wriggling of the most eel-like character. Henry S. M'Comb must enjoy it, unless he be of a singularly magnanimous and pitying nature.

"THE GENTLEMAN FROM MICHIGAN."

Zach. Chandler—the person who, amongst the afflictions of a mysterious Providence, stands here in the Senate in place of a gentleman from Michigan—has been earning a cheap and consistent celebrity by belching round the hotels during the Sabbath evening, armed with a club, and pretending to be in search of a newspaper-writer. Sobriety and repentance should be the proper objects of his pursuit. Mr. Hannegan, who related the story of his brawl in the National Hotel, may be found at a neat and commodious office in F street, adorned at the jamb of the door by the sprightly sign of "Cavanagh, Hannegan & Co." Chandler is again busily engaged in heaping up justification for making a vacancy in the Senate. I propose to let him arrange all the evidence on that side at his leisure.

GATH.

LITERATURE.

James R. Osgood & Co.

Last year, James R. Osgood & Co. published more than seventy new books. Among the authors represented were Longfellow, Whittier, Bryant, Browning, Tennyson, Reade, Eastlake, Walter Smith, Hawthorne, Warner, H. H. (Helen Hunt), Johnson, Fields, Holmes, Harte, De Forest, Mrs. Leonowens, Bayard Taylor, Fiske, and nearly every other name honored in American literature. In their publication of the translation of the "Æneid" by C. P. Cranch they have added a great work to their noble series of translations, which contains Longfellow's Dante, Bayard Taylor's "Faust," William Cullen Bryant's "Odyssey" and "Iliad," Winckelman's "History of Art" has reached the fourth volume, and will add to the fame of the house for publishing good books.

Lessons in German.

Professor Charles W. Zaremba is publishing a series of weekly lessons in German, in which the pronunciation of German is indicated by the use of English letters in phonetic spelling, and in which the scholar is at once made to speak short German sentences, instead of being taken through the grammar.

Books Received.

GUY EARLSCOURT'S WIFE. By MAY AGNES FLEMING. New York: G. W. Carleton & Co. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co.

THE ORDEAL FOR WIVES. By Mrs. ANNIE EDWARDS. New York: Sheldon & Co. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co.

REMARKABLE VOYAGES; OR, MAN UPON THE SEA. By FRANK B. GOODRICH. With Numerous Illustrations. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co.

THE YELLOW FLAG. By EDMUND YATES. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co.

DAS LEBEN HORACE GREELEY. Von ADOLPH RAMMER. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co.

THE WORLD-PRIEST. Translated from the German of LEOPOLD SCHEFER by CHARLES T. BROOKS. Boston: Roberts Bros. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co.

CONCORD DAYS. By A. BRONSON ALCOTT. Boston: Roberts Bros. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co.

THE STORY OF SIBYLLE. By OCTAVE FEUILLET. Translated from the French by M. H. T. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co.

HINTS ON HOUSEHOLD TASTE IN FURNITURE, UPHOLSTERY, AND OTHER DETAILS. By CHARLES L. EASTLAKE. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co.

ESSAYS, SKETCHES, AND STORIES. By GEORGE BRYANT WOODS. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co.

IN THE GOLDEN SHELL: A STORY OF PALERMO. By LINDA MAGINI. London and New York: Macmillan & Co. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co.

MY HEALTH. By F. C. BURNAND, Author of "Happy Thoughts." Boston: Roberts Bros. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co.

MEMOIRS OF MADAME DESBORDES-VALMORE. By the late C. A. SAINTE-BEUVE. Translated by HARRIET W. PRESTON. Boston: Roberts Bros. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co.

THE OCEAN, ATMOSPHERE AND LIFE. By ELISEE RECLUS. Illustrated with 250 Maps and Figures, and 27 Maps Printed in Colors. New York: Harper & Brothers. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co.

ART-EDUCATION, SCHOLASTIC AND INDUSTRIAL. By WALTER SMITH. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co.

THE COMPLETE POETIC WORKS OF JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co.

THE PERFECT LIFE. By WILLIAM ELLERY CHANNING, D. D. Boston: Roberts Bros. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co.

THE HANDY DICTIONARY: CONTAINING NEARLY EVERY WORD IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, AND EXHIBITING THE PLURALS OF NOUNS AND THE PARTICIPLES OF VERBS. By WILLIAM GRIMSHAW. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co.

THE ANTHEM CHOIR: CONSISTING OF ANTHEMS, CHORUSES, OPENING AND CLOSING PIECES, ADAPTED TO DEDICATION, ORDINATION, INSTALLATION, CHRISTMAS, FUNERAL, MISSIONARY, AND OTHER OCCASIONS. Twenty-two of the best anthem-writers in this country have contributed to this work, the whole being well adapted to the wants of Choirs, Conventions, Musical Associations, Singing Classes, and the Home Circle. By W. A. OGDEN, Author of "The Silver Song." Toledo, Ohio: W. W. Whitney. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co.

LEFT ON LABRADOR; OR, THE CRUISE OF THE SCHOONER-YACHT "CURLEW." As Recorded by "WASH." Edited by C. A. STEPHENS. Illustrated. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co.

AUNT JO'S SCRAP-BAG: SHAWL-STRAPS. By LOUISA M. ALCOTT. Boston: Roberts Brothers. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co.

TWELVE VIEWS OF HEAVEN. By NORMAN MACLEOD, D. D., HENRY ALLAN, R. W. HAMILTON, D. D., WILLIAM CHALMERS, M. A., JAMES WONNACOTT, etc. New York: G. W. Carleton & Co. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co.

ROME AND THE PAPACY: A HISTORY OF THE MEN, MANNERS, AND TEMPORAL GOVERNMENT OF ROME DURING THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. By F. PETRUCCELLI DE LA GATTINA. Translated from the French by ROBERT E. PETERSON, M. D. Philadelphia: G. B. Peterson & Bros. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co.

Periodicals.

We are indebted to G. D. Russell, 148 State street, for *Peterson's Ladies' National Magazine* for December, *Godey's Lady Book* for February, *Frank Leslie's Lady's Magazine*, *Harper's Magazine*, *Lippincott's Magazine*, *Our Young Folks*, and the *Popular Science Monthly* for February.

THE ILLINOIS & MICHIGAN CANAL.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Your article under the head of "State Debt of Illinois" (the date of which I don't remember) ought to be read with pride and pleasure by every citizen of the State, and especially by those who passed through the darkest days of our noble State, as truthfully portrayed in that article. The prospects were indeed gloomy then, with our State bonds and Canal scrip worth only 12 to 15 cents on the dollar. The recollection is the more vivid to the writer because he had all that he was worth in the world invested in said bonds, but who never lost faith in their ultimate payment at par. There is one circumstance, however, which ought not to be forgotten, which is that the first ray of hope which brightened our dark prospects was the completion of the Illinois & Michigan Canal. With the opening of it, our bonds or scrip rose in value 200 or 300 per cent, and continued to rise until they reached their full value. This much for the oft-abused Canal, which I still think and believe will, with the Illinois River improved, and under proper management, prove a source of revenue to the State, and a lasting benefit to the people. I cannot believe that the people of the State of Illinois will ever give up that great and important work, and hope that the Legislature now in session will make provision for an early commencement of the improvement. CITIZEN.

CHICAGO, Jan. 16, 1873.

Illinois Reports.

To the Members of the Bar of the Tenth Judicial District:

You are hereby requested to meet at the Court House in Monmouth, on Thursday, Jan. 30, 1873, at 7 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of consulting together as to what action, if any, should be taken to reform the present system of publishing the Illinois Reports; and also with regard to any other matters of interest to the Bar that may be suggested. By request of Committee of MONMOUTH BAR.

Jan. 14, 1873.

THE DEMO[...]

The Police Board Bo[...] Ruin.

Klokke and Sherida[...] Washburn's

Poor Old Mr. [...] Undecid[...]

The Twelve-Hour Ord[...] "Secret" S[...]

Mayor Medill Sid[...] Superinten[...]

Yesterday afternoon the [...]
a "strictly private" confer[...]
Alderman Heath, and Superi[...]
the matter under considera[...]
tion of four hundred and fif[...]
a modification of the twelve[...]
Superintendent, which w[...]
Board of Police by the Coun[...]
ing. It was not known u[...]
after 3 o'clock that the Bo[...]
the employes at the police[...]
very reticent. The locked d[...]
sioners' room was evidence[...]
going on within, and the rep[...]
ingly determined to get a[...]
ceedings.
The first words heard [...]
reporter obtained an excell[...]
were uttered by Commis[...]
maintained that under a re[...]
the Board Dec. 4, 1872, the [...]
obliged to submit all genera[...]
for their approval or rejectio[...]
Mr Washburn had suppo[...]
tion of the Commissioners t[...]
the force in his own way and[...]
Commissioner Sheridan [...]
were rules and regulations f[...]
of the force, and they should[...]
President Reno did not c[...]
tion. He had evidently bee[...]
came into the Board he was [...]
Talcott that a reorganizatio[...]
contemplated, and that the [...]
nished with new uniforms a[...]
Mr. Washburn said his o[...]
the men in all the precincts[...]
amount of duty. In the s[...]
fifth, seventh, eighth, [...]
eleventh precincts, previous[...]
of the order, the men went o[...]
in the evening, and were sup[...]
until 7 o'clock in the mornin[...]
came off at 4 and [...]
three or four officers kept d[...]
out for fires. In reality, in t[...]
were no policemen on duty [...]
8 o'clock in the morning.
Commissioner Sheridan [...]
precinct where the watch wa[...]
hours. In the Twelfth Pre[...]
out at 7 o'clock in the evenin[...]
o'clock in the morning; and[...]
went on at 9 o'clock in the [...]
two hours later. This wa[...]
and the lapping over durin[...]
have men available in case o[...]
Commissioner Klokke sa[...]
present order, there would be[...]
duty than formerly.
The Mayor said, there ce[...]
the order was carried out.
Commissioner Klokke ha[...]
ness to inquire into the eff[...]
he had learned from the [...]
were less men on duty than[...]
rule. If that was true, the [...]
tainly preferable, because th[...]
of the men would not be e[...]
they were suffering severely.
The Mayor said the Supe[...]
him that, by lapping over a[...]
an extra number of men wa[...]
The Superintendent was r[...]
the order, and he said the s[...]
duty from 8 o'clock in the [...]
morning, and during that ti[...]
was in from 6 o'clock until [...]
second platoon from 11 o'[...]
making two-thirds of the f[...]
the worst hours of the nigh[...]
til 4 o'clock.
Commissioner Klokke sai[...]
the West Side, where there[...]
ty-two men on night duty, [...]
twenty-nine. During the l[...]
force had been strengthene[...]
men of intelligence and "[...]
infraction of the rules had[...]
ished, and men who became[...]
behaved were told to go. [...]
pointed were large, more p[...]
looking.
The Mayor was glad to he[...]
only get rid of some of the [...]
force, it would be well.
Commissioner Klokke sai[...]
ent's order had disgusted [...]
some of them had left, and[...]
of resigning.
President Reno remarked[...]
good many dead-beats on t[...]
were worn out when they [...]
worthless as policemen. Th[...]
of, as they made trouble fo[...]
they failed to travel their be[...]
it, and they should be weede[...]
Commissioner Klokke sai[...]
lieved that a man, after [...]
twelve hours, was fit for acti[...]
President Reno said "No."[...]
Commissioner Klokke had[...]
in one day with his men in t[...]
quired two days for them to [...]
would be the condition of th[...]
if they travelled twelve hour[...]
President Reno thought t[...]
the men to do more work fo[...]
he asked his employes to wo[...]
stead of ten they would ob[...]
proportionate compensation[...]
Commissioner Klokke wa[...]
perintendent's order. He ha[...]
Superintendent Washburn [...]
order to the Secretary on the[...]
If the Board had not see[...]
blame.
Commissioner Klokke kne[...]
cept he had seen it published[...]
He asked what the order co[...]
President Reno said he did[...]
Commissioner Klokke bec[...]
sired to know why the Pre[...]
about it for. If he didn't kno[...]
President Reno said he wa[...]
misapprehension. He neve[...]
information. [Whether this [...]
Mr. Talcott or Mr. Klokke to[...]
to explain.] What he wa[...]
whether it was not intende[...]
force before he became a me[...]
Commissioner Sheridan [...]
regulations of the Board ha[...]
put into the hands of the S[...]
pared for the press. They h[...]
yet. There was where the [...]
prehension came in.
The President failed to see[...]
understood that a reorganiz[...]
tion before he came in. Wa[...]
Commissioner Klokke sa[...]
been a word spoken among[...]
until the order was issued.
The President had heard t[...]
Commissioners, and that [...]
was going to reorganize the [...]
Commissioner Klokke said[...]
never told the Board anyth[...]
desired to assist the Superin[...]
dertook, but they wanted to [...]
The President remarked t[...]
the increase of the force, fo[...]
thought the present force, f[...]
be made efficient and prope[...]
property.
The Secretary was then a[...]
order of the Superintendent[...]

THE DEMORALIZERS.

The Police Board Bound to Rule or Ruin.

Klokke and Sheridan Snapping at Washburn's Heels.

Poor Old Mr. Reno as Yet Undecided.

The Twelve-Hour Order Discussed in "Secret" Session.

Mayor Medill Sides With the Superintendent.

Yesterday afternoon the Board of Police had a "strictly private" conference with the Mayor, Alderman Heath, and Superintendent Washburn, the matter under consideration being the petition of four hundred and fifty policemen, asking a modification of the twelve-hour order of the Superintendent, which was referred to the Board of Police by the Council on Monday evening. It was not known until about a quarter after 3 o'clock that the Board was in session, the employes at the police headquarters being very reticent. The locked door of the Commissioners' room was evidence that something was going on within, and the reporters were accordingly determined to get a report of the proceedings.

The first words heard after THE TRIBUNE reporter obtained an excellent hearing place, were uttered by Commissioner Klokke, who maintained that under a resolution adopted by the Board Dec. 4, 1872, the Superintendent was obliged to submit all general orders to the Board for their approval or rejection.

Mr Washburn had supposed it was the intention of the Commissioners to let him reorganize the force in his own way and strengthen it.

Commissioner Sheridan asserted that there were rules and regulations for the government of the force, and they should be his guide.

President Reno did not comprehend the situation. He had evidently been misled. When he came into the Board he was led to believe by Mr. Talcott that a reorganization of the force was contemplated, and that the men were to be furnished with new uniforms and clubs, and belts.

Mr. Washburn said his order merely required the men in all the precincts to perform the same amount of duty. In the second, third, fourth, fifth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, and eleventh precincts, previous to the promulgation of the order, the men went on duty at 7 o'clock in the evening, and were supposed to remain on until 7 o'clock in the morning. They, however, came off at 4 and 5 o'clock, and three or four officers kept dog watch, to look out for fires. In reality, in these precincts there were no policemen on duty between 4 and 7 and 8 o'clock in the morning.

Commissioner Sheridan knew of only one precinct where the watch was more than eight hours. In the Twelfth Precinct the men went out at 7 o'clock in the evening, and came in at 4 o'clock in the morning; another squad, which went on at 9 o'clock in the evening, came off two hours later. This was a very bad district, and the lapping over during the night was to have men available in case of a disturbance.

Commissioner Klokke asked if, under the present order, there would be more men on night duty than formerly.

The Mayor said there certainly would be, if the order was carried out.

Commissioner Klokke had made it his business to inquire into the effect of the order, and he had learned from the Captains that there were less men on duty than under the former rule. If that was true, the old system was certainly preferable, because the physical strength of the men would not be endangered. As it is, they were suffering severely.

The Mayor said the Superintendent had told him that, by lapping over at 11 o'clock at night, an extra number of men was secured.

The Superintendent was requested to explain the order, and he said the second platoon was on duty from 8 o'clock in the evening till 4 in the morning, and during that time the first platoon was in from 8 o'clock until 11 o'clock, and the second platoon from 11 o'clock until 4 o'clock, making two-thirds of the force on duty during the worst hours of the night, from 8 o'clock until 4 o'clock.

Commissioner Klokke said in one precinct on the West Side, where there were formerly thirty-two men on night duty, there were now only twenty-nine. During the last four months the force had been strengthened by the addition of men of intelligence and "manly form;" every infraction of the rules had been severely punished, and men who became intoxicated, or misbehaved were told to go. The men now appointed were large, more powerful, and sober-looking.

The Mayor was glad to hear it. If they could only get rid of some of the bad material in the force, it would be well.

Commissioner Klokke said the Superintendent's order had disgusted the good men, and some of them had left, and others were talking of resigning.

President Reno remarked that there were a good many dead-beats on the force—men who were worn out when they were appointed, and worthless as policemen. They should be got rid of, as they made trouble for the good men. If they failed to travel their beats others had to do it, and they should be weeded out.

Commissioner Klokke asked if any one believed that a man, after remaining out for twelve hours, was fit for active duty?

President Reno said "No," emphatically.

Commissioner Klokke had marched forty miles in one day with his men in the army, and it required two days for them to recuperate. What would be the condition of the men in six months if they travelled twelve hours every night?

President Reno thought they should not ask the men to do more work for the same pay. If he asked his employes to work twelve hours instead of ten they would object, and demand a proportionate compensation for their services.

Commissioner Klokke wanted to see the Superintendent's order. He had never seen it.

Superintendent Washburn said he handed the order to the Secretary on the day it was issued. If the Board had not seen it he was not to blame.

Commissioner Klokke knew nothing of it, except he had seen it published in the newspapers. He asked what the order contained.

President Reno said he didn't know.

Commissioner Klokke became angry, and desired to know why the President was talking about it for, if he didn't know anything of it.

President Reno said he was laboring under a misapprehension. He never went outside for information. [Whether this was an allusion to Mr. Talcott or Mr. Klokke the President failed to explain.] What he wanted to know was whether it was not intended to reorganize the force before he became a member of the Board.

Commissioner Sheridan said the rules and regulations of the Board had been revised and put into the hands of the Secretary to be prepared for the press. They had not been issued yet. There was where the President's misapprehension came in.

The President failed to see it. He had always understood that a reorganization was in preparation before he came in. Was that true?

Commissioner Klokke said there had never been a word spoken amongst the Board about it until the order was issued.

The President had heard that from one of the Commissioners, and that the Superintendent was going to reorganize the force.

Commissioner Klokke said the Superintendent never told the Board anything about it. They desired to assist the Superintendent in all he undertook, but they wanted to be consulted.

The President remarked that he had opposed the increase of the force, for the reason that he thought the present force, if disciplined, could be made efficient and properly protect life and property.

The Secretary was then sent for. He said the order of the Superintendent was handed to him on the 16th inst., after it had been published in the papers.

Commissioner Klokke asked him why he did not submit it to the Board.

The Secretary said the session of the Board on that day lasted until dark, and when they got through with the other business, he asked if they intended taking any action on the Superintendent's order. He understood one of the Commissioners to say "no; at some other time." This was after it had been published.

Commissioner Klokke remarked that the order took effect on the South Side on the 13th inst.

The Mayor thought if the order corresponded with the views of the Board they should adopt it, if it did not they should modify it; or go back to the old way.

Superintendent Washburn conceded that it was wrong to put men on for twelve hours. The order, however, did not require it. The men were on five hours and a half and off an hour, and then on five hours and a half more. While they were off the other platoon covered their beats. The second platoon, which was on duty from 8 until 4 o'clock, were subject to other duty at all times during the day. He tried to devise the best plan possible to have the city protected at all times. Under the order the Captains could supervise the workings of the force in their precincts; under the old rule they could not.

The Mayor inquired if it was not practicable to give the men a recess of an hour and a half or two hours.

The Superintendent said the order could be modified after a while, if it was thought best, when it was well under way. He desired that no district should be unguarded.

The President asked if old policemen, who had served faithfully for a number of years, could not be retired on half pay.

Commissioner Klokke said there were men on the force who would not leave it until they dropped dead. They were of no use now, being old and decrepid, and would not resign, whereas the good men were going on account of the order.

The President did not think any man who could not make his living outside should be on the force. Some provision should be made for men who were worn out or disabled in the service.

Commissioner Sheridan said the Board had recommended that for three years past.

The Mayor thought it was a good idea.

Commissioner Klokke again attacked the order, and alluded to the hardships endured by the men under it.

The Superintendent said the service could be shortened an hour if it was thought necessary.

The Mayor said they worked now about the same number of hours as a laborer. He thought the order an excellent one, as it doubled up the night force.

Commissioner Klokke thought it would be well when a change was contemplated to call on the Superintendent and Captains, and hear the views of the latter.

The Mayor considered the Board and Superintendent competent to make the changes. The whole trouble was, the men were required to do eleven hours' duty instead of twelve; the city really lost an hour, and the men gained it; at least that was a fact in nine out of the twelve precincts.

Commissioner Sheridan was opposed to the order. The men should have time to go home and get something to eat.

The Mayor thought the order would work first-rate.

At this juncture one of the reporters made a noise, and Alderman Heath remarked, "G—d d—n those reporters, they get everything."

Superintendent Washburn came into the room where the representatives of the press were taking notes, and upon his return reported that the meeting was apparently a public one. The aperture in the wall was then filled with paper, and not another word of the conversation could be heard.

The Board came to no conclusion as to what shall be done in regard to the hours of duty, but took the matter under advisement. Their decision will probably be made known at the meeting on Monday next.

THE PERFUMERY WAR.

Place Fixed Upon, Time Appointed, but no Meeting Held—The Next Round Between Hyde Park and the Fertilizers Must Come Off in the Courts.

Yesterday afternoon was the time appointed for an adjourned conference of the Committee of the Hyde Park Trustees and the pork-packers in regard to the removal of the works of the Northwestern Fertilizing Company at Ainsworth. It will be remembered that, at the last meeting, Mr. Leonard Swett, for the Company, offered to go elsewhere upon the payment of $50,000, or guarantee for the payment of expenses incurred in the removal, with additional charges for enhanced freights. Mr. Cady and Mr. Waldron appeared at the Council Chamber for Hyde Park, and Mr. Culbertson for the packers. The Fertilizing Company was not represented, and no city official was present. No informal meeting was held, the three gentlemen mentioned talking the matter over in a casual way. No new light was thrown upon the question, nor did the business assume any new phase. The representatives of the town had no further proposition to make. They deemed that the present *status* of the Company's affairs, their building having been burned down and not replaced, gave an advantage which would be lost by delay. The people of Hyde Park preferred to contribute money to carry on pending legal suits than to pay a bonus to the Company for vacating the location at Ainsworth. Mr. Cullerton gave again the views of the packers as they have been several times ventilated in these columns. He did not think they should be called upon to pay any portion of the $50,000. He reviewed the history,—legislative and speculative,—of the Town of Hyde Park, praised the shrewdness of its citizens, and compared them to the Wandering Jew, who always came up smiling, after having been knocked lifeless into his own corner. He stated, incidentally, that the Fertilizing Company had expended an immense amount of money upon approved methods of deodorizing and utilizing refuse material, and had never paid any dividends until last year. Mr. Waldron said that the ladies of Hyde Park had taken up the war, and intended to invade the sanctity of Mr. Leonard Swett's fireside, and make direct appeal to that gentleman's Lares and Penates. After these pleasantries had continued as long as seemed best, the journalists present adjourned the meeting without day. The question now comes to the courts for final arbitrament.

RAILROAD NEWS.

The Iowa Pacific Railroad project is turning out to be sound and reliable to the core. The President, J. K. Graves, during his recent visit to this city, and money centres at the East, has been successful, in the face of the tightness and depression of the market, in making financial arrangements whereby funds are secured for carrying on the construction and completion of the line between Dubuque and Fort Dodge the coming spring, and during the next month to settle the outstanding indebtedness of the Company for the construction work done last season. The iron-laying is the only work that now remains to be done, with the exception of a few bridges and a few thousand yards of grading. The entire road to Fort Dodge will be completed early next summer.

STRIKE CEASED.

The recent strike on the Southern Minnesota Railroad has ceased. Receiver McIlrath has paid all the indebtedness. The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers of St. Paul disclaim fomenting the trouble or encouraging the strikers, and have issued a circular, in which they declare that certain by-laws of the association are opposed to strikes.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

The controlling interest in this road was sold on Monday to a company of Massachusetts capitalists. It is stated that the Federal Government will soon sue the Erie Railway Company for over $100,000 in taxes on dividends and coupons which that Company have not paid.

COMPLETED.

The "loop line" of the Great Western Railroad in Michigan has been completed, and will go into operation at once, as the most direct route for through freight east from Detroit. It leaves the main line at Glencoe, and goes to St. Thomas, thence in a straight line to Buffalo.

Not Subsiding.

The excitement incident to the sale of retail stock by Messrs. J. V. Farwell & Co. has not yet evinced any symptoms of subsiding. The store was as crowded yesterday as at any time during the preceding week, and the continuance of the demand for goods at the reduced prices appears to be almost as inexhaustible as the stock being sold. Ladies should remember, however, that the reduction on domestic goods, though really remarkable, is not as great as upon fancy articles, such as gloves, furs, and similar articles. Still the figures are so low that they cannot be touched by any other house in town. The sales yesterday are computed to have been about $20,000. And still there is a large stock yet to be disposed of, and an opportunity which purchasers will not soon have again.

Russell, No. 143 State Street,

has *Old and New, Popular Science,* and *Scribner's Monthly* for February.

Cod Liver Oil.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.

THE LAW COURTS.

Police Rights and Moneyed Vagrants.

A Patrolman Fined $100 by Judge Rogers.

General Notes from all the Courts.

The right of the police to arrest suspected bad characters, without warrant, has been tried during the week before Judge Porter, of the Superior Court, in the suit Wells v. Shanley. As the facts have not been given, mere mention of the cause of action having been hurriedly stated in a few lines by the papers of the city, we present a notice of the proceedings from the first.

This is an action of trespass brought by plaintiff against defendant to recover $5,000, for an arrest of plaintiff, made by defendant, as a vagrant on the night of June 11, 1872. Defendant was found guilty before the Police Court on the next day, and fined $25. He appealed to the Criminal Court, and shortly after commenced suit against defendant for the arrest, and, while this suit was pending, Mr. Wells, the attorney of the plaintiff Wells, is stated to have procured from General Stiles, the City Attorney, the dismissal of the suit against Wells for vagrancy, without mentioning anything about the fact that said Wells had sued the policeman, and, as is claimed by the officer, concealing the same from the City Attorney. On the trial of the cause, the plaintiff swore that he came to this city May 18, 1872, and went to the Southern Hotel, where he registered his name, took a room, and occupied it for nearly two weeks; that he was struck by defendant, who tore his clothes; that he was employed at the business of fixing tents, and had his business room, where he was employed, in the rear of a saloon kept by one Gavin; that he did not and had not frequented any house of ill-fame, and was a man of means. A large number of witnesses of defendant swore that plaintiff was almost constantly in Gavin's saloon; was there with bad characters; was on the street with a notorious women, and was also occupying a room with her, and some of the witnesses stated that she paid plaintiff's wash bills, and had furnished him money. It was also testified that Gavin's saloon was the resort of black and white women of bad character, of thieves and "pimps," and that plaintiff consorted with them and was intimate with them. Defendant also showed, by the proprietor of the Southern Hotel, and the books of the hotel, that the plaintiff did not register his name there, and did not stop there, as he had sworn. Defendant also showed that he had been ordered by the Sergeant to arrest plaintiff if he found him loafing round Gavin's; also that he did not strike plaintiff; did not search him and did not tear his clothes, and that they, in fact, were not torn. Defendant also claimed that plaintiff's habits and associates were such that he had good reason to believe, and did believe plaintiff to be a vagrant, and arrested him at night, while coming out of said saloon, as a vagrant; that the Police Court, which had tried the cause on its merits, had decided plaintiff to be a vagrant; that decision had been done away with by sharp practice on the part of the plaintiff; and that the said arrest not only was justifiable, but commendable.

The interested will find in the following summarized instructions to the jury the nature of the powers of the police herein:

That the jury are the judges of the credibility of the witnesses, and may consider his manner and appearance on the stand in estimating the value of his testimony; also whether his testimony is corroborated or contradicted. Also that the police of the city are, within Cook County, clothed with all the common law and statutory power of Constables, so far as the arrest of persons guilty of a violation of the State laws or city ordinances is concerned, and they may lawfully arrest, without warrant, any person within the city whom they see violating any criminal law of the State or city ordinance. That if the jury believe that the plaintiff was in fact a vagrant under the State laws or city ordinances when arrested by the defendant, and that the defendant fully believed him to be so, then the defendant was entitled to a finding.

That the jury must believe, if finding for the defendant, that plaintiff was in the habit of staying in drinking saloons, houses of ill-fame or of bad repute, or idly loitering or rambling about, without employment or visible means of support.

That, in case of conflict of testimony, the degree of credibility attaching to each witness must be judged be the jury.

But the most interesting part of the instructions are those which the Court refuses, for they show at once the weakness of the defence and the limit beyond which the law does not go. They are as follows:

In order that the plaintiff may recover in this case, he must show to the satisfaction of the jury that the defendant made the arrest without any reasonable cause, or that, having such reasonable cause, he made such arrest in a violent or unauthorized manner; and in determining such cause, the jury will consider the evidence respecting the conduct, habits, and associations of the plaintiff prior to the arrest, as well as the fact that the Police Magistrate found him guilty of being a vagrant.

That a verdict shall be rendered for the defendant should the jury believe that the defendant was a member of the police force of the city at the time of the arrest, and arrested the plaintiff as a vagrant, had him locked up on such charge, and fined the following morning on such charge.

That a verdict be found for the defendant if the jury find that the officer acted in good faith, and actually believed the plaintiff to be a vagrant.

The next instruction is similar to the last, with the addition that the jury should find for the defendant if the defendant used no unnecessary violence.

Next, that the police have power to arrest without warrant all persons found violating the State law or city ordinance; and if the jury believe the plaintiff was a vagrant, or was so believed by the defendant, they should find for the defendant.

The other refused instructions for the defendant were to the effect that the finding would be for the defendant should the jury believe that the plaintiff was a frequenter of houses of ill-repute, and had no apparent employment; that the sergeant had ordered the arrest, if he found plaintiff loitering around Gavins' saloon; that the arrest was not made wantonly or maliciously; that the defendant, from information and belief, had good reason to believe that the plaintiff was a vagrant; and if the arrest and detention under such belief constitute the plaintiff's only cause of action.

The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff $100, and a motion for new trial was immediately entered. This case caused more excitement than any case that has been heard in these Courts for a long time past, except the Tucker suit.

A SUIT BETWEEN PARTNERS.

In the Superior Court, yesterday, proceedings were instituted in the case of Webster v. Walsh. The parties were formerly partners, and the adjustment of difficulties between them is sought in this Court. According to the bill, in the fall of 1867, the plaintiff affirms, the parties agreed that plaintiff should purchase of E. B. Ward forty acres of land situate in that part of the county now called South Park, in the Township of Hyde Park, for $10,000; also, of B. L. Pease a barn and the unexpired term of the ground lease of certain premises on Indiana street, together with sixteen horses, a quantity of harness, and trucks and wagons, valued at $9,000; also the propellers Adriatic and Equator for $20,000 each; the whole to be acquired by the plaintiff in his own name to be held for the joint benefit of himself and the defendant; profits to be shared alike. In pursuance of this contract, the land in Hyde Park and property on Indiana street were purchased for $19,000; and the vessels were obtained, partly on cash and partly on notes, mortgages being given to secure the notes, which notes were afterwards paid in full. The object of the above purchases was to equip a line to carry goods and merchandise between the different depots of the city to ship in the propellers, which were to be chartered by the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada for conveyance to Goderich, Ontario, for that and other Eastern ports. Later, in April, 1870, with the consent of Walsh, plaintiff exchanged the aforesaid 40 acres of land in Hyde Park for the Sturges House, No. 111 Pine street, with one C. W. Colhour, who conveyed the same to the parties. In July of the same year plaintiff and Walsh bought, in their joint names, and for joint benefit, 104 acres of land at Burnside, Town of Hyde Park, paying therefor $15,600, as well as two building lots at Wrightwood, Cook County. Soon after, Walsh represented to plaintiff that he could transfer the 104 acres to one Hart for $20,000, and asked him to convey his interest to him, which he did, and Walsh subsequently received $26,000 therefor. Walsh also represented that the money sunk in the Sturges House and Wrightwood lots could be better invested by himself than the partners, and obtained an assignment of plaintiff's share; the Sturges House was insured at the time for $30,000. Then came the fire; Walsh received the insurances, and the flames took charge of the books and accounts, which were utterly destroyed. The books, papers, copies of accounts, and so forth, then in the possession of Walsh, are believed to be extant, but Walsh has refused to allow the plaintiff to inspect them. The plaintiff charges that Walsh sold the Indiana street property a long time ago, and never accounted for the money; that in succession he afterwards disposed of everything else, and applied the proceeds to his own purposes, the money being now invested by Walsh in the building at the northwest corner of LaSalle and Washington streets, and the balance being deposited in H. Greenebaum's bank. Wherefore plaintiff prays that the Court order an account to be taken of all the transactions herein named. The defendant's answer may put a different light on this curious affair, especially as the bill leaves very much to be inferred, and is wanting in those details which business men and lawyers generally insert in these documents.

GENERAL NOTES.

J. W. Scott, J. J. Brown, and C. H. Morse, Trustees of the First Congregational Society, having relinquished all claim as creditors of George L. Scott, bankrupt, against the estate of Munn, Norton & Scott, bankrupts, and it appearing to the Assignees that the residence of George L. Scott, valued at $30,000, is subject to mortgages amounting with interest to $33,000, as well as the homestead interest of the bankrupt, valued at $1,000, on request of a mortgage, George McConnell, of Jacksonville, Ill., it was ordered by the Court that the Assignee give a quit claim deed to the said McConnell.

In another column we give a report of the argument on demurrer to the bill popularly known as the Calumet Dam bill, and Judge Williams' intimation of his intention to sustain the demurrer, which will remove the injunction, and leave the Commissioners free to tear down the dam, unless other proceedings are instituted.

The injunction in the builders' partnership suit, Barker v. Pike, was yesterday dissolved by Judge Farwell as regards all the defendants except Elisha Wadsworth, Tertius Wadsworth, and the unknown owners of the building on the southeast corner of Franklin and South Water streets; Pike to file bond in $5,000 to pay any sum that the Court may finally decree.

The Tucker case goes over until to-morrow, Judge Tree having adjourned his court over from last night in consequence of engagements of a private character. Counsel for the plaintiff will commence summing up on the coming in of Court.

Judge Rogers will, to-day, call 44 to 55 inclusive. Judge Porter will continue to hear 35, Bisby v. Tower et al., commenced yesterday, followed by 18, Andrews et al. v. Dow, and 98, 102 to 120 inclusive.

Authority was given to the Assignee of Betsy Boilvin, in bankruptcy, yesterday, to sell the stock, amounting to $3,314.94.

Jerry Healey, charged with larceny, was yesterday found guilty, and sent to the Penitentiary for one year.

John Cuddy and James Nolan, charged with riot, were yesterday discharged, the jury being unable to agree.

All papers and proceedings in the matter of Joseph H. Moss, bankrupt, were yesterday referred to Register Morgan.

Louis Wurzburger et al. were yesterday adjudicated bankrupts, and Charles R. Fross the same.

Mr. Boyce is expected to appear before Judge Booth to-day.

NEW SUITS.

THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Freeland-Harding & Richardson v. Bengley & Francke; assumpsit, $3,000.—First National Bank of Elgin v. Edward Keogh, Collector; injunction restraining the collection of taxes on bank stock.—Same v. Horace Benham, Collector; same.—Third National Bank of Chicago v. George Von Hollen and city; same.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.—5,624—Mac Veagh et al. v. Kellogg; appeal. 5,625—M. C. Baldwin & Co. v. George Scott; confession of judgment, $535.54. 5,626—H. A. Winters v. Green & Spears; appeal. 5,627—M. C. Baldwin & Co. v. George Scott; affidavit to garnishee James M. Marshall and Malcolm McNeill for $535. 5,628—Petrie v. Banse; appeal. 5,629—Trepfhaher v. Edler; appeal.

THE SUPERIOR COURT—42,040—John Alston et al. v. J. B. Rowell; affidavit for garnishment of Stephen F. Brown and H. S. McLean for a judgement of $595.95. 42,041—Alanson G. Sanford v. Michael V. Gillick; assumpsit, $1,000. 42,042—Elizabeth v. Solomon S. Sprague; divorce on the ground of adultery. 42,043—Aaron Gibbs v. Nicholas and James Geary; petition to restore judgment of $1,258.80. 42,044—Settled. 42,045—Keeley & Kerwin v. Thomas O'Donovan; confession of judgment on a note of $246.62. 42,046—Charles Watson and Franklin Janney v. Leonard Swett; assumpsit, $1,250. 42,047—Thomas Cogswell, J. Hawley Weber, Obed W. Wallis & Co., Henry Knight v. E. D. Valentine; assumpsit, $600. 42,048—Wm. D. Pahlman v. Jas. Mathews, and C. G. Ayers; replevin of eight barrels of Cedar Run whiskey, valued at $1,000. 49,049—R. O. Smith v. James Baxter; assumpsit, $1,000. 42,050—Sidney T. Webster v. James Walsh; bill for relief and accountancy. 42,051 and 42,052—Suppressed for service. 42,053—Frederick E. Bradley, survivor of Bradley & Mather; assumpsit, $2,000. 42,054—Mary v. Anton Dusek; divorce on the ground of cruelty. 42,055—Mary, Ann, and Charles H. O'Connor v. Henry Williams; ejectment, $500. 42,056—Same v. John and Bridget; same, $500. 42,057—Charles A. Lewis v. John N. Gage, Douglas R. Hale and Richard L. Carhart; action of debt, $40,000; damages, $6,000. 42,058—B. F. Davison, Senior, J. F. McCormick, and E. C. Davison v. James McQuirk; assumpsit, $400.

PERSONAL.

R. D. Greenlees, Glasgow, Scotland, is at the Sherman.

Hon. T. W. Stevenson, of Bloomington, was at the Sherman yesterday.

James A. McElroy, United States Navy, was at the Briggs yesterday.

Hon. S. B. Grinnell, of Grinnell, Iowa, is at the Tremont.

James F. Joy, President Michigan Central Railroad, is at the Tremont.

Captain H. N. Mass, United States Army, was at the Tremont yesterday.

Colonel Roger Jones and Captain C. D. Bunker, United States Army, are at the Sherman.

W. H. Gruger, Vice President of the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad, was at the Tremont yesterday.

Mrs. Kate N. Doggett will deliver her lecture on "Venice" this evening at the rooms of the Christian Union, No. 758 Michigan avenue.

General Julius White and daughter have started for the Argentine Republic *via* Europe. The longest way round is sometimes declared to be the shortest way home.

The following were at Anderson's European Hotel: W. M. Snow, Boston; A. H. Miller, LaPorte, Ind.; H. Biggs, Aurora; W. Durham, Davenport, Iowa; F. H. Myers, Canandaigua.

Christians of Toledo are basking in the sunshine of D. L. Moody's fervid eloquence. A whole week of this rare enjoyment is promised to the unregenerate of the Ohio village.

The following were at the Gardner yesterday: A. Swanzy, New York; Z. Cluit Collier, Kansas City; Samuel Gardner, Washington, D. C.; H. G. Hill, Lyons, Iowa; William P. Herbert, Baltimore; T. H. Ross, Elgin.

Judge Mark Skinner and Hon. Samuel W. Fuller, of this city, are wintering in Jacksonville, Fla., where, rumor says, they have joined a local base ball organization. Can such things be?

The following were at the Tremont yesterday: C. F. Sumner, New York; J. Green, St. Louis; J. E. Keith, Fort Vernon, Va.; A. McKay, Jr., Keitsville, Mo.; George Porter, Pittsburgh; W. O. Watson, Philadelphia.

President Knapp and Secretary Metcalf, of the Fort Pitt Foundry Company, of Pittsburgh, closed up their account with the city yesterday in connection with the manufacture of the machinery of the enormous new engine at the Water Works.

The funeral services of Mrs. Hattie K. Storey, wife of Mr. Wilbur F. Storey, will take place at the Cathedral, corner of Peoria and Washington streets, at 1 o'clock to-day. The remains will be taken from the family residence, No. 668 Michigan avenue, at 12 o'clock, instead of 11 o'clock, as heretofore announced.

The following were at the Sherman yesterday: W. G. Ogle, Oshkosh; W. S. Chaplin, Lake Superior; W. W. Wilson, Milwaukee; B. Sprague, New York; Edward Preston, Hartford, Conn.; C. Fox Sargent, Philadelphia; N. Stevens, St. Louis; A. Anderson, Toledo.

The following were at the Briggs yesterday: Charles A. Libbey, Janesville, Wis.; J. A. French, St. Louis; M. Denton, Massiton, Iowa; J. D. Spaulding, New York; A. J. Rawson, Cleveland, Ohio; S. E. Massal, Philadelphia; P. J. Overacre, Kenosha, Wis.; George Butt, Minneapolis; B. F. Blake, Pleasanton, Kansas; T. C. Power, Fort Benton.

The children attending the Skinner School, corner of Aberdeen and Jackson streets, have in a Mr. Hughes a true and thoughtful friend. After every snow-storm, before the hour for going to school, this kind-hearted man brings out a snow-plow, drawn by his own horse, and clears away the snow all around the square, that the youngsters may go to school with dry feet—an unostentatious act of kindness that deserves public recognition.

THE FINISHING TOUCHES.

The Tucker Sensation Fast Melting Away.

Testimony Concluded, and Arguments in Order.

Conclusive Evidence of Tall Swearing Somewhere.

The Tucker case came up again yesterday morning before Judge Tree. There was the usual large attendance of males and females.

The defence rested.

Colonel Lambert was recalled by the prosecution, and said he did not remember the second time he was at Mrs. Tucker's house that he had said he would make that a test case, and that Mr. Hoyt had told him he should take a man.

Dr. A. C. Savage had met Mr. Druliner once at the witness' house last spring. Messrs. Lee and Page were with him. Druliner spoke to him of the irregular transactions of the Relief and Aid Society, and said he and others had got Mrs. Tucker in a back room and exacted a paper from her by which she agreed to return certain goods. He was one of those who helped to "clean her out." A policeman was present to lead her to believe she was under arrest, or to intimidate her, but the witness was not certain as to the word.

Cross-examination: He had written down part of what Druliner said, but had lost it. Nobody had met at his house to war on the Relief and Aid Society, but he had been at such an organization elsewhere, and took part in it. He was Secretary *pro tem.* but contributed nothing. He directed Druliner and Page to the proper persons to whom they should make their statements. He was not an enemy of the Society.

Mr. Reed, bailiff of the Court, testified that he knew Druliner by sight. Once, at the corner of Harrison and Halsted streets, Druliner had a talk with him, and said that they absolutely forced Mrs. Tucker to sign a paper, and he thought it the greatest outrage he ever heard of. The witness had also a suit against Mr. Harvey. Druliner was left out since he could not get his name. He told Druliner he would put him on jury duty, but did not pay him $7.50 for jury fees to which he was not entitled. He knew that Mr. Druliner had not served. He told Mr. King he did not want to testify, but that was not on account of the $7.50. He did not want to be a witness because he had other business to attend to.

Mr. Graham testified that he was employed by the Relief and Aid Society after the fire. He issued orders to the lumber yards, with about forty of which they dealt. Mr. Harvey furnished some. The witness had heard Druliner say, in substance, that his evidence in the Tucker case could be made of service on either side, and requested the witness to see Mr. John Lyle King, to make an arrangement for using him as a witness. He inferred Druliner wanted to be on the best-paying side. Blakeman was present at the time. This was at the City Hall. Druliner and Blakeman were together, and he believed the latter began the conversation. He did not know that it was arranged that any one should go to Mr. King. When the Society began operations it was very hard to get lumber. Harvey's yard was at the foot of the list.

Miss Barclay was recalled, and testified that she had been connected with the Relief and Aid Society, and knew their way of doing business. [This witness was called in order to try to prove that persons who had orders on the Society often did not get the goods named, and that possibly Mrs. Tucker did not get all the articles charged her, and that the quality of some she did receive was inferior, but the testimony amounted to very little.] It had been her experience that those who applied for relief got all they could, wherever they could.

After a short recess Mrs. D. Fitch testified that she first knew Mrs. Tucker in November on Irving place before the goods were taken. She had been all through the house, and knew what was in it. The Judge refused to allow her to testify what was in the house.

Mrs. Wilkie testified that Mrs. Tucker was at her house two weeks. She brought nothing there, but a package came containing an old dress skirt, and some other things, many of which were given to Mrs. Lyons, and some to sick children. All these goods from the Ann Street Church were worth about $5. Mrs. Tucker retained, perhaps, a calico wrapper. [It was proposed to prove by the witness that, with all Mrs. Tucker had received, there was not a comfortable supply suitable for the condition of the family, but it was overruled.]

Mr. E. Martin testified that he was employed by the Relief and Aid Society, and had charge of the Complaint Department, to which all went who complained of the non-delivery of goods, many of the complaints arising from the fact that goods were charged before delivered, and frequently the goods were not on hand. The order was poor proof that all the goods had been delivered. Some were often delivered, and the order held to deliver the others, but it was rarely resurrected.

The witness was cross-examined at length by Mr. Smith, but nothing of importance was shown.

Mrs. Tucker was recalled, and said she went to New York to get to be a newspaper correspondent, and do something in order to take care of her family. It was then she got the letter from H. B. Claflin. She got a cooking stove, but no utensils. She did not received the ladies' boots No. 7; no ten yards of flannel; three shawls instead of five; no kitchen table; two coats, vests, pair of boots, socks, overcoats, towels, one tub, two pair of blankets, three pair of shoes, which went to Mrs. Lyons, and a couple of wrappers. As for the Masonic relief, she did not get all the articles named, but where she did not, she got something else. She then repeated her statement of the conversation with Lambert and Duval in regard to Masonic relief, and declared she had never denied having that relief. Duval never told her she lied, but she had told Lambert one lie was nailed. She was the only one that used the word "lie." She left Mrs. Morse's because she would not take pay for her board, and went to Mr. Kinney's, since it was nearer her new house. Her daughter saved two trunks from the fire. The eldest saved some evening dresses and some music. She had employed Mrs. Lyons off and on for six years. She was at Perch street only four days; she to take care of the house while Mrs. Tucker was away, the latter agreeing to get her some things. She had no goods at Norwood, and sent nothing there. A little skirt was given to her sister, who lived at Norwood. No one told her at the barracks anything about sueing her to get the goods, or replevying them.

The prosecution stated that their testimony was all in.

Mr. Druliner was recalled by the defence, and said Blakeman had told him he had better see Graham. It was one of that two who spoke of going to see Mr. King, and Mr. Graham said perhaps he would do it. Before the witness left the Relief Society, Mr. Page, while riding with him, said there could be money made out of the Tucker case if Druliner would allow his evidence to be controlled. After that time, Blakeman and Page and he were together, and they said that if they could control his evidence they could make some money. They told him that they had been to see Mrs. Tucker, who referred them to Mr. King. Afterwards Page said he had seen Mr. King, who gave him no encouragement. The witness told him to see King again. Page and Blakeman came again, and said they had seen King, and that they three should have one-third of the verdict. He told them to go ahead and get the agreement drawn up. A week later, he saw Page again, who said Mr. King wanted to see him. The witness wanted King to call at his house, but the former went out early. No one called on him. He did not in his own mind attempt to do anything of the kind, but he wanted to lead them on. Mr. Blakeman subpœnaed him to appear. He had never had any conversation with Mr. King.

Mr. Smith stated that he had no idea that Mr. King had had any part in anything of the kind.

The defence rested.

The Court adjourned till this morning at 10 o'clock, when the arguments will be made.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.

At an adjourned meeting of property-owners at Washington Heights, held in the office of the Blue Island Land Company, Chamber of Commerce, on Wednesday, L. P. Hilliard was called to preside. The Committee appointed one week previous to solicit subscriptions for Professor Norton's School for Boys, to be located at Morgan Park, Washington Heights, reported that the required amount of land and money had been subscribed or pledged, making now a total of $26,000 in money—$20,000 for buildings, and $6,000 to equip the institution—and fifteen acres of land in Morgan Park, worth $25,000. Colonel Clarke stated that Professor Norton had been notified to come to Chicago, and commence operations as early as the weather would permit. By unanimous vote, it was agreed to continue the Finance Committee, to take the subscriptions of land and money for the Female College to be located north of Tracy avenue, Washington Heights, and to cost about $100,000. It was stated that the land owners already seen expressed their entire willingness to give their proportion to the school if of a first-class order. A highly interesting letter was then read from Professor Gilbert Thayer, of the Jacksonville Female College, who has made a proposition to take charge of the school.

The Committee on the Widening of Western Avenue reported the owners, as far as consulted, in favor of widening from 66 to 100 feet in width, and Western avenue being 100 feet wide from Fifty-fifth street to Sheridan avenue, it was resolved to widen the street from that point to Blue Island Village, and to continue the Committee to carry out the same, and also to take the necessary steps to annex to the present Township of Calumet, a strip of land one mile in width off the east line of the Town of Worth, and also to change the name of the Township of Calumet to that of Washington Heights.

The meeting then adjourned to assemble at the call of either Committee by notice in the daily papers.

THE CALUMET DAM.

A Death-Blow Struck at the Thing Yesterday.

The Obstruction Must be Torn Down by the Commissioners.

Two Motions which Judge Williams Will Sustain.

A death-blow was yesterday struck at the Calumet dam injunction, the Court, Judge Williams, intimating his intention to pass in favor of the demurrer and motions that are given below, and which will explain themselves. This lawsuit is too well remembered by the citizens of Chicago to need any details in this column as to the almost historical circumstances that gave rise to it. It is sufficient to say that it was brought by parties who hold an agreement to use the surplus water of the Calumet dam, against the present Commissioners, to restrain them from tearing down the dam, which has caused the inundation of a large portion of Indiana. Correspondence and negotiations between the authorities of Indiana and Illinois have been for a long time past proceeding, with the view of an arrangement of matters, and the result of which was that the Commissioners intimated an intention of pulling down the work, but which intention was for a short time abandoned when the present complainants procured an injunction restraining any future action on the part of the Commissioners. It was in this that action was taken yesterday; one of the defendants entering a demurrer, the Canal Commissioners moving to quash the return of the writ summoning them as parties to the bill, and the Attorney General of the State of Illinois moving to abate the suit by the omission of the Commissioners as defendants.

Mr. George F. Bailey appeared for the complainants and Mr. George C. Campbell for the defendant Smith, the Attorney General of the State, and the Canal Commissioners whose names are given below.

The defendant Smith, attorney, demurred to the bill on various grounds. The bill sets forth that Pfeiffer and Rose, together with Frank Marchnizka, August Hamek, and Daniel O. Robinson, (who are not parties to the bill), entered into an agreement with the Trustees of the Illinois & Michigan Canal, by which the Trustees leased to them, for a term of fifteen years (with agreement to renew for a further fifteen years), all the surplus water, to be taken from the Calumet dam; that upon the lease being made, land was bought and a mill erected; and that complainants are now owners of said ground and mill by purchase. To restrain the tearing down of this dam, by which such water is thus secured to the complainants, this bill was brought against the Commissioners and a temporary injunction granted.

The defendant demurred that the bill does not allege that either of the parties to the agreement have sold their interests in such agreement to the complainants, or assigned their interests if sold, and that they are parties to the bill; and that there is no such averment in the bill of a lease of water-power as will enable the Court to ascertain whether a valid lease exists.

The counsel argued, in support of the first point, that in case of assignments the person having the legal title in the subject matter of the bill must be a party (either a plaintiff or defendant), although he has no beneficiary interest therein, so that the legal right may be bound by the decree. He cited authorities to show further that if any interest remains in the assignor he must be joined as a party; that in the case of joint interests, joint obligations, and contracts, etc., etc., all the joint contractors must be enjoined who may be affected by the decree; and that the objection may be taken advantage of by demurrer; from all of which he deduced that Marchnitzka, Hamek, and Robinson are necessary parties to the bill.

In support of the second point in the demurrer, the counsel quoted authorities to show that the power of the Trustees to lease water power was a special and limited one; that the first authority conferred by the Board of Trustees to lease or dispose of water power was the act of February 22, 1839, which authority, by its terms, was confined to sales of water power to points on the canal where lots had been or might be laid off for that purpose. No such lots were ever owned by the canal at Calument. Such sales were to be by public auction; the lots and water power were to be appraised separately, and not sold for less than the appraisal. The lease was to be under seal. The records of the Board of Trustees showed that on the 8th of August, 1848, the canal appraisers valued the water power in question as follows: "For water sufficient for each run of mill stones 4½ feet in diameter, in the towns of Lockport and Joliet, $1,000, and at all other points, $750." Counsel objected that there was no averment in the bill that there was, in fact, a lease under seal. It was styled "an agreement," and stated to have been duly executed. The Trustees were not authorized by law to make "an agreement" for the use of water power. Neither was the consideration alleged; nor was the agreement set out. There was no averment of an appraisal, or that the water was not leased for less than the appraisal. There was no averment that the power was purchased at public auction. The agreement did not specify the quantity of water to be used—one of the requirements of a valid lease. The agreement was alleged to have given the complainant the right to use all the water not required for the supply of the canal; but the Trustees were not authorized even to lease without specifying the quantity to be used. Further, there was no averment of any consideration to be paid for the use of the water-power, so that the Court could not determine whether the provisions of the statute were complied with, so far as the consideration was concerned. In other words, the requisites for a valid lease are as follows:

An appraisal of the water-power.

A sale at public auction.

A bid at least equal to the appraisal.

A definite amount of water sold.

And a lease under seal, specifying the amount to be used, the rate, etc.

Not one of which facts was averred in the bill.

Next, the Commissioners, Joseph Utley, Virgil Hickox, and Robert Milne moved to quash the return to the writ purported to have been served upon the Canal Commissioners. The counsel show that the suit was brought against the Canal Commissioners by the official titles, and was, therefore, a suit against the State of Illinois; not against the parties as individuals, but officially; the writ was not to the persons but the officers; they were not sued by their names but by their titles. It was, therefore, a suit against the State, for a judgment therein, if paid, must be paid by the State; no execution could issue against the officers, and if it could, they have no property as officers.

In serving the writ, addressed to "the Canal Commissioners of the State of Illinois," the Sheriff seemed to have assumed that the Commissioners were a corporation, and made a return of service as follows: "Served this summons upon the within named Canal Commissioners of the State of Illinois, this 18th day of July, 1872, by reading the same to and delivery thereof to Thomas Smith, an agent of said Company in Cook County, the President of said Company not being found in my county." Such would, no doubt, be a good service on a corporation, but the Act of April, 1871, says the Canal Commissioners shall be deemed officers of the State, and not a corporation, in the discharge of their official duties. That they were acting in the discharge of their official duties there could be no doubt, for the laws creating the Board expressly required them to take charge of the canal and its appurtenances on behalf of the State, to manage and control the same. Further, the joint resolution of March 13-14, 1872, expressly declared that the completion of the Deep Cut in the Illinois and Michigan Canal obviates the necessity of continuing the dam on the Calumet River, and directed the Canal Commissioners to cause its removal without unnecessary delay. He quoted authorities establishing the law on the points laid down, and concluded by submitting that the Commissioners are not a corporation, and could not be sued or served with process as such, and were not bound to make further answer in this case.

Following up this staggerer, the counsel next appeared for the Attorney General of the State of Illinois, and moved that the suit abate as to the Canal Commissioners, the arguments in which, being very similar, it is not necessary to give.

The counsel for the complainant argued at great length throughout the day in reply.

The Court intimated that if he were to pass upon these matters now, he should sustain the demurrer, the effect of which would be to remove the injunction.

Mr. Bailey asked for delay to amend the bill, and that the Court should suspend entering the decree until the amendments were made; and the Court, after some hesitation, said he desired to meet the convenience of the attorneys as much as possible, and allowed the order to be deferred until the amendments were submitted to the other side.

AMUSEMENTS.

AIKEN'S THEATRE—AIMEE.

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Genevieve de Brabant.

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BONELLI..........as..........GENEVIEVE.
LECUYER and MARCAS..........as..........GENDARMES.

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GRAND ORGAN AND VOCAL CONCERT.

PART FIRST—1. Deus Misereatur, (Millard), Choir; 2. Offertoire, in D, opp. 22, (Batiste), Louis Falk; 3. Quartette—"Where Would I Be," Board of Trade Quartette—H. W. Boynton, first tenor, A. E. Clark, second tenor, W. Coulson, first bass, M. Jones, second bass; 4. Selections, (Falk), Louis Falk; 5. Song—"Beautiful Bird Sing On," (Howe), Mrs. C. D. Carrington. PART SECOND—6. Meditation, (Batiste), H. B. Ward; 7. Song—"Song Old Ocean," (Millard), M. Jones; 8. March by Wely, Louis Falk; 9. Song—"Farewell," (Graham), Mrs. C. D. Carrington; 10. Overture—"William Tell," (Rossini), Louis Falk.
Admission, 50 cents; no reserved seats. Concert to commence at quarter to 8.

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Thursday, Jan. 23, 1873. Thirteenth Performance, and positively last night but two of Bartley Campbell's great Society Drama,

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The eminent author and actor,

DION BOUCICAULT,

Will appear this evening as

"Shaun the Post," and "Kerry,"

In his own dramas of

ARRAH NA POGUE and KERRY.

PHIL BARRY..........as..........MICHAEL FEENY.

In preparation—Boucicault's "PHANTOM."

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In his original drama in 3 acts entitled

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The beautiful and accomplished lyric artists the FREEMAN SISTERS. E. M. CARROLL and his boys, Little Dick, The General, and Master Eddie, Miss Maude Hilton, Miss Lalla Ellis, Sappho, and the Comedy Company in a new bill.

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ARRAH NO BROGUE, or The Gal 'e the Lipe.

Ben Cotton as Old Mr. Schimmerhorn. Wm. Arlington as Granny Peachbloom. Billy Rice as Arrah No Brogue. Every evening and Saturday Matinee.

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CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S TRIBUNE.

FIRST PAGE—Washington News: Proceedings in Congress; The Investigations—Advertisements.

SECOND PAGE—The Short Route to the Sea: Address by Governor Bross on the Transportation Question—Defective Building: The Remedy—Washington Letter—Literature.

THIRD PAGE—Police Board Muddles—The Perfumery War—Railroad News—The Law Courts—Personal—The Tucker Case—The Calumet Dam—Advertisements.

FOURTH PAGE—Editorials—Current News Items.

FIFTH PAGE—Yesterday's Proceedings in the Illinois General Assembly—Telegraph Markets—Advertisements.

SIXTH PAGE—Monetary and Commercial.

SEVENTH PAGE—County Affairs—The Troubles of the Farmer [communication]—Small Advertisements: Real Estate, For Sale, To Rent, Wanted, Boarding, Lodging, etc.

EIGHTH PAGE—Foreign News—State Legislatures—New York News—Miscellaneous Telegrams.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

AIKEN'S THEATRE—Wabash avenue, corner of Congress street. Aimee Opera Bouffe Troupe. "Genevieve de Brabant."

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Engagement of Dion Boucicault and wife. "Kerry; or Night and Morning." "Arrah na Pogue."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, south of Madison. Engagement of Joseph Murphy. "Help."

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. New Comedy Company. "Fate."

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE—Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrel and Burlesque Troupe. Ethiopian Comicalities.

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The Chicago Tribune.

Thursday Morning, January 23, 1873.

The Senate voted yesterday, two to one, to abolish the franking privilege after July next.

The Senate has passed the Sloop bill, with an amendment raising the number of vessels to be built to 10, as it stood originally.

Governor Oglesby has been officially declared United States Senator-elect, and announces that he will resign the Governorship to-day, at noon.

Thiers continues his sickening slaughter on the plain of Satory. Three more Communists were shot yesterday. Ten others are to be imprisoned for life.

The State Senate has passed, without a dissenting vote, the bill postponing the collection of taxes now due until March 10, next, and it has received the signature of the Governor.

Mr. Shellabarger's bill, to create a Board of Commissioners of Commerce and to give bounties to American ship-builders, was laid on the table yesterday in the House, by a vote of 121 to 24.

The Ohio Senate has refused to consider a bill opposing Senator Sherman's plan for the resumption of specie payments, and instructing Representatives of Ohio in Congress to vote for additional issues of legal tenders, and against any contraction of the currency.

The credentials of the two Senators from Louisiana to fill the unexpired term of Senator Kellogg were presented to the Senate yesterday. The Committee on Elections, in deciding between these contestants, must needs review the whole Louisiana muddle.

McNulty, failing to get a *supersedeas*, produces a witness who swears that, on the night of the murder, she saw Mrs. McNulty lying in the yard, suffering from a severe fall, to which she believes her death was due, and not to any violence on the part of her husband.

Attorney General Cutts, of Iowa, gives his opinion that the use of the funds of the Agricultural College for speculative purposes, which Rankin, the State Treasurer, confesses to have made, is a crime fully covered by the laws of the State. The only course to be pursued in the case is an indictment, trial, and conviction.

The Iowa Industrial Convention, now in session at Des Moines, was addressed last evening by the Hon. William Bross, on the subject of transportation. A full report of his remarks will be found in our columns, and should be read in connection with our Quebec correspondence, which views the same subject from the Canadian point of view. Canada feels the need of better communication with the United States not less than the farmers of the West. A railroad is now under way to connect Chicago and Quebec, and the Dominion Board of Trade is preparing a memorial to the next Canadian Parliament to establish reciprocal trade and to improve the navigation of the St. Lawrence.

A bill has been reported to the Senate, by the Finance Committee, altering the value of the English pound sterling as expressed in our money; or, as it would be more accurate to say, recognizing the difference in the par of exchange between the pound and the dollar caused by the difference between our standard and that of the old Mexican dollar, on which the former rate of exchange was based. An English pound was worth 4.44 4-9 Mexican dollars, and this ratio once established has been maintained in our dealings with England, but the actual value of our coins is less than that of the Mexican dollar. It takes 4.86 65-100 of our dollars to equal the value of a pound sterling. The bill of the Finance Committee simply recognizes this latter as the actual value, and prescribes that after next January contracts on the basis of $4.44 4-7 to a pound shall be void, and that exchange shall be at the rate of $4.86 65-100 to a pound.

The *Pall Mall Budget*, which is one of the best informed papers in England, in a late number discussed the Louisiana political complication and the recent carpet-bag scandals in the South Carolina Legislature, and very naturally wonders how any American who values the reputation of his country can acquiesce in the prolonged degradation of some of the most famous members of the Union. The *Budget* adds: "Surely seven years of subjection to negro government is punishment enough even for rebels. Or, if Northern vengeance is not yet sated, cannot some mode of gratifying it be discovered which shall not reduce an integral part of the United States to the political level of Hispaniola?" The *Budget* is not singular in its wonderment. A great many people in this country have been perplexed in the same manner, and all the more so, as there is no sufficient reason why this unfortunate condition of things should exist.

Mr. Brooks, in his supplementary statement concerning his connection with the Credit Mobilier scheme, dwelt with considerable force upon the circumstance that, both in and out of Congress, he exerted all the influence he had to interest capitalists in the building of the Pacific Road. Several other gentlemen, indeed most of those who have enjoyed Credit Mobilier dividends, have been anxious to make it appear that they were similarly active in promoting the construction of a railroad to the Pacific, as though there were some peculiar merit in the foresight and patriotism that directed this active interest. It strikes us that Credit Mobilier dividends are a more plausible explanation of an interest in the Pacific Railroad than pure patriotism; and that pure patriotism is not to be construed as an extenuation for the connection of Congressmen with the Credit Mobilier scheme, though most of those who have testified before the Committee have so conceived it.

Ames is on the stand again, with his memory renewed and documents at his back, and is testifying with great effect. He says that he paid Mr. Colfax a dividend of $1,200 in a check to the order of the latter, which is in the possession of the Sergeant-at-Arms. He says that he considers Mr. Colfax as still the owner of the Credit Mobilier stock, with dividends, as it has not been sold, and awaits his call. Mr. Colfax was present while Ames gave this testimony, and denied it in detail. He did not remember having received a dollar from Ames, and asked that the Sergeant-at-Arms be summoned with his accounts. Ames declared Senators Conkling, Fowler, Bayard, and Wilson, of Massachusetts, and Representative Blaine, free from any connection with the Credit Mobilier. Dawes and Allison bought and paid for stock, but afterwards returned it. Garfield took stock, which more than paid for itself by dividends; the balance Ames paid him by check for $329. This, he said, was what Garfield called a loan. Kelley, Scofield, and Bingham were each owners of stock. The statements of Wilson, of Iowa, he corroborated.

The Chicago produce markets were firm yesterday, and breadstuffs were generally active. Mess pork was quiet, and 5c per brl higher, at $11.85@11.90 cash, and $12.25@12.30 seller March. Lard was quiet, and 5c per 100 lbs higher, at $7.25@7.30 per 100 lbs cash, and $7.60@7.65 seller March. Meats were firm at 3⅞@4c for shoulders; 5¾@5⅞c for short ribs; 6⅛c for short clear, and 7⅝c per lb for 16-lb green hams. Dressed hogs were active, and 5c per 100 lbs higher, closing at $4.45 for heavy, and $4.65 for light. Highwines were quiet and steady, at 88c per gallon. Flour was active and strong. Wheat was moderately active and ⅝c lower, closing weak at $1.24⅛ cash, and $1.25⅛ seller February. Corn was active and ⅛@⅜c higher, closing strong at 30⅞c cash, and 31c seller February. Oats were quiet, and a shade firmer, closing at 25⅝c cash, and 25⅝c seller February. Rye was more active, and firmer, at 63@63⅛c. Barley was dull and declined 1½c, closing at 74½c for No. 2, and 60c for No. 3. Live hogs met with a brisk demand, and prices advanced to $3.70@4.00. Cattle were in good demand and firmer. Sheep, also, were active, and commanded a slight advance.

The reported intention of Congress to leave with Mr. Boutwell the discretion to add to or take from the bulk of currency when he pleases, so that he shall not go beyond the $44,000,000 formerly retired, is deserving of the severest censure. It in no wise impeaches Mr. Boutwell's honesty to say that discretionary power of this nature is dangerous to the entire commercial interests of the country. It is not difficult to conceive of a variety of cases in which such a power may be used for speculative purposes, to the serious detriment of business interests everywhere. Nor are we prepared to admit that Mr. Boutwell is infallible in financial judgment, honest mistakes in which might prove as efficient to do harm as any dishonest use of the power. The New York *Times* announces, with an official air, that the effort which has been made in certain quarters to relieve Mr. Boutwell of the responsibility of the October issue, by claiming that Judge Richardson ordered it, is entirely gratuitous. "The truth is," it adds, "the relief then afforded was the act of President Grant himself." We do not see how this can help the matter. The objection is not to placing this power in the hands of Mr. Boutwell or General Grant, but is to placing it in any man's hands.

Mr. Harlan evidently does not realize the necessity of explaining what use was made of $10,000 contributed by Mr. Durant to assist in the Senatorial contest in Iowa. Perhaps nothing short of a Congressional investigation will induce him to tell. If this is the case, the Congressional investigation should not be wanting. From all indications, there are two or three other Senatorial elections that will call for investigations, and there could be no harm in adding Mr. Harlan's to the number. What Mr. Harlan has already said on the subject seems to have been particularly unfortunate. There are two glaring discrepancies between his statements and Durant's evidence. In one issue of Mr. Harlan's newspaper it was claimed that this gentleman was entirely ignorant of the contribution at the time it was given; on the very same day Mr. Durant testified that he had made the checks payable to Mr. Harlan's order, and had placed them directly into Mr. Harlan's hands. On another occasion Mr. Harlan endeavored to make it appear that the money was used for the benefit of the general election at the time Grant was chosen President for the first time; Mr. Durant testified, on the other hand, that the money was given for the purpose of assisting Mr. Harlan in the Senatorial contest, and that he supposed it was so used. The fact seems to be that Mr. Durant gave the money to Mr. Harlan in the fall of 1867, when the Senatorial contest was on hand, while the Presidential campaign did not occur until the fall of 1868. The differences between Mr. Durant's rebuttant testimony and Mr. Harlan's volunteer statements are significant enough to demand a review at the hands of Congress.

THE NATIONAL BANKING LAW.

In expressing a general approval of the proposition of Senator Sherman for an early return to specie payments, it is not to be assumed that the whole bill, as reported, is free of objections. It contains two provisions which, while we do not consider them essential to any measure for the resumption of specie payments, are ill-advised, and calculated to do mischief. The Government at this time has in circulation $356,000,000 of its non-interest-bearing notes, for which there is no redemption. They are depreciated, and must continue to be so until some provision is made for their payment. They are past-due paper, not bearing interest. The Government may, of course, redeem these by retiring them from circulation, and that would, of course, bring specie payments; but it is not proposed at this time to reduce the volume of currency, and this bill is prepared with the express purpose of not reducing it. In trying to avoid this trouble, the bill goes to the other extreme, and provides for the increase of the National debt. It directs the redemption of the Treasury notes in coin, and the reissue of such notes in the course of National expenditures, but it also authorizes the Secretary to tender the holder of the National notes, in lieu of coin, a 5 per cent bond payable at the pleasure of the Government after ten years, and authorizes the reissue of the same notes received in exchange for bonds. To offer a 5 per cent gold bond in exchange for currency worth 88 cents is to invite a general exchange of currency into bonds, and, if the notes thus exchanged are reissued as fast as they are received, then they will be presented again and again. The public debt will, of necessity, be increased by the issue of every new 5 per cent bond, so long as the currency for which it is given is also put in circulation. If, however, the bill would provide that all currency redeemed with new bonds should be withheld from further issue, or should only be issued upon a surrender of the bond, then this serious objection to an increase of the debt, at the discretion of the Secretary, or any one officer, would be avoided.

Another, and in many respects more serious, objection, is to that part of the bill which repeals the provisions of law requiring National Banks to hold a reserve fund equal to 25 per cent of their outstanding circulation and of their deposits. The present regulation is a wise one, and which no responsible banker wishes to have changed. When in the course of business the bank finds that its reserve is below the 25 per cent of its circulation and deposits, it is compelled to stop discounting, and shall declare no dividend until the reserve is restored. Mr. Sherman's bill repeals this most salutary regulation, and permits the banks to go on lending money without limitation, even to the last dollar of their circulation and of their deposits. It is easy to conceive where that mode of doing business would lead to; reckless and irresponsible bankers, free of all restrictions, would push their business to the extremest limit, and any check or flutter in the market would not only involve them, but involve all other banks having dealings with them. So long as this reserve is required by law, persons dealing with a bank know that such a precaution against sudden changes and stringencies in the financial market exists; but if that requirement be removed, no one can tell whether a bank has one dollar on hand to meet the demand of its depositors or any emergency that may arise in business. That reserve is the great protection of depositors, and of all prudent, intelligent bankers, against the recklessness, improvidence, ignorance, and worse, of bank managers and officers. To repeal these requirements for a reserve is to unhinge every precaution against banking in its wildest and most irresponsible form.

AN INCREASE OF TAXES.

Somebody has sent down to Springfield, for special enactment, a bill authorizing the levy of a special tax upon the property in the West Division of Chicago of three mills for park purposes. Included in the park purposes is a provision allowing the Commissioners, who now serve without pay, to have salaries of from three to five thousand dollars each. We question whether the people of the West Division consider that they are in prime condition to have their taxes increased just at this time. The County Treasurer has just issued his notice that the taxes of 1871 must be paid before February; that he will apply for judgment and will sell all the property on which that tax is not paid; he also notifies everybody that the county tax for 1872 is payable, and that the city tax for 1872, the largest ever levied in this city, is also due. The people of the West Division, who are just now devising the ways and means of paying these three taxes, amounting together to nearly 4 per cent of the value of their property, are not taking any very active measures to have their taxes increased for park or any other purposes. There is now a half-mill park tax collected annually to pay interest on the bonds now outstanding, and current expenditures. The law, as it stands, provides handsome salaries to the President of the Board of Commissioners and the Secretary, who are fully competent to perform all the duties pertaining to the parks. The other Commissioners perform no duties, and certainly want no salaries. To give these Commissioners salaries, and place them all on an equality with the President of the Board, would require a heavy tax of itself.

But the bill provides for something else, and that is, the issue of more bonds, the increase of the park debt, and, of course, an increase of the annual interest to be paid. This fatal facility of issuing bonds is the great curse of special legislation. Except those who have made large purchases in the neighborhood of the west parks, no one is specially interested in having them completed at once. The trees are all planted, and they will grow without any tax being levied for that purpose. The present annual tax is equal to all ordinary wants, and it is to be hoped there will be no more special legislation to borrow money and create salaried officers to expend it. Let the public have a breathing spell. Let them have time to borrow the money to pay the three tax levies now due and payable, before there is any more bond-selling and any more special taxes levied.

The Curator of the Woolwich (Eng.) Museum has issued a circular to sea-captains forwarding specimens to that institution, to add a little tartar-emetic to the alcohol in which they are preserved. This precaution has been rendered necessary by the habit the thirsty British seamen have of drinking up the alcohol, so that the specimens arrive at Woolwich in a very sad state of preservation. At the same time, it is a curious illustration of the depravity of taste of the average British seaman. If the specimen itself cannot vitiate the alcohol sufficiently to keep him away from it, we doubt whether tartar-emetic would have any effect on the strong-stomached tar.

GENUINE PLEASURE.

How the American Thoroughbreds Enjoy Themselves.

Scenes on Michigan Avenue Yesterday.

The Sleighing Season Taken Advantage of.

A Dash Behind a Trotter.

The stern and forbidding season of winter in this uncertain latitude, though merciless and destructive, is not without its pleasures, outdoor or indoor. The icy blasts of the North, benumbing and freezing to death the less fortunate denizens of more northern States, cannot find a vulnerable point in our social armor whereby to mar the brilliant gatherings of the winter season. And while the dreary days are passed in anticipation of happy evenings, now and then the wintry grasp that imprisons us within doors relaxes, and enjoyment is at its height. The temperate Briton enjoying his hearty sirloin, and indulging in his postprandial glass of port, is in the habit of boasting that no one enjoys life as John Bull does; and the tranquil bliss of domestic snugness is the *summum bonum*, of which the mercurial Frenchman, and the money-loving American can form no conception. He, therefore, concludes that enjoyment is his, and his only. But, as his enjoyment is even and undisturbed; as the sluggish current of his life of easy comfort flows on, his pleasure is less seen than that of his more mercurial neighbors. As we suffer from relentless weather, we appear to be laying by a stock of enjoyment to be used as opportunity offers. If John Bull could only have been present yesterday afternoon between 3 and 5 o'clock; could he have been on Michigan avenue at that hour behind a fast horse, he would either have died of sheer delight, or have admitted that he knew nothing whatever of real enjoyment.

It was indeed a time of utter abandonment to pleasure, a spectacle of happiness for gods and men to envy if they could not participate in it. The weather was comparatively mild and genial, unusually so for the time of year. A heavy fall of snow on Monday night had covered the city to a depth of five or six inches, and on the aristocratic avenues it had packed pretty well. Thus, every man who owned a horse and cutter, or who could obtain one from a livery stable, seized the opportunity to test his horse's speed, and pass away an afternoon of real out-door pleasure.

Michigan avenue is, of course, the avenue now, and on that broad and beautiful thoroughfare were hundreds of sleighs, of every description, from the occasional home-made affair of a few pine boards to the costly, elegant and sylph-like cutter of the wealthy gentleman. From Twelfth street south to Twenty-second, the avenue was pretty clear, but south of that street the crowd was amazing. Here an ambitious youth with a fine specimen of horseflesh was dashing past a family sleigh, occupied by half a dozen rosy-cheeked girls, closely pursued by a light cutter and a span of trotters driven by a lady. Furs of all descriptions, horses of every degree of speed, men of every shade of society who could afford it, were out, sliding over the snow at the top of their horses' speed. The number of fast horses on the avenue was really surprising. Chicago has long enjoyed the reputation of being conspicuous among the largest cities of the world for the capacity of her road horses as well as her draught animals, and the exhibition of speed yesterday, and the number of trotters, went a long way to sustain this honorable reputation. The number of ladies out on the avenue, alone and undaunted, was astonishing. No reference is here made to the one or two members of the *demi monde* who infested the road as they infest every public place, but to the ladies, who, behind stylish and fast horses, held their own against the equally showy turnouts of the other sex. There was one lady in particular whose name could not be learned, who drove a span of bays, and who, for skill with the ribbons and the speed of her team, was especially notable. She had with her a little girl, but threaded her way amid the crowd, and passed by many who would have given every nickel in their purses to avoid this evidence of her superiority.

Driving on the avenue was a pre-requisite of skill. To say that there was fast driving, in utter disregard of any and all ordinances upon the subject, but feebly expresses it. There were several policemen watching for accidents, and this was about all they could do. But no accidents occurred. Those who, either on account of lack of skill in driving or inferiority of their equipages, would have been out of place, modestly confined themselves to less crowded streets, and relinquished the fashionable avenues to the more fortunate.

As the teams dashed by, they were criticised by thousands of people who had wandered to Michigan avenue to witness this most exhilarating of pastimes, and shrieks of derision at a second-class gait or shady vehicle not infrequently greeted the unhappy driver. The lookers-on were impartial, however, in the bestowal of their plaudits upon such as deserved them, and a shout of approval was heard now and then, amid the deafening clamor of thousands of sleigh-bells, as a whole army of cutters drove at the top of their speed, in an unending effort for supremacy. The rapid motion, the eager spectators, the incessant jingling of the sleigh-bells, the unflagging emulation of drivers, and the pleasant weather, combined to raise the spirits of the participators to a high pitch of exuberance. The men showed it as plainly as the ladies, whose heightened color and sparkling eyes, as they dashed madly by, betokened their keen appreciation of the afternoon's sport.

The same spectacle was observable on West Washington street, from Halsted street to Union Park. The number of teams was smaller, but this only gave more room for bursts of speed, and many an exciting brush was enjoyed there. The afternoon was the gayest and most brilliant of the sleighing season. If the weather and the snow hold out to-day, a lively time may be anticipated.

One of the sights on the avenue was a magnificent four-in-hand driven by General Phil. Sheridan. Another four-in-hand, driven by Harry Fox, together with a sleigh full of ladies, was an especially pleasant picture—as fleeting a picture, too, as most pleasant ones.

Among those gentlemen who were out with fast horses may be noted the following: Charles Schwartz, with his bay mare Ida, who gave a good many of the boys a lively brush, without giving them any chance of getting by; W. Patrick, with a spanking double team; James Bronen, with his fast mare Hattie; John Dupee, with his bay gelding Phil; W. T. Cobb, with a Hambletonian colt; Pat. O'Neil and family; Doty, the trainer, with a span of track horses that cleared the avenue with a ferocious gait, and puzzled the unsophisticated as to who they were; Potter Palmer's handsome span driven by his brother; John Parmelee and George Fassett, behind a fine team; Ray Gardner; Fred. Gould, with a trotter that woke the boys up; C. J. Haines, with a black mare; Harry Newton, with his mouse-colored horse Fred, who gave Doty all he wanted to do to get away, and then only let him go by on a scratch; James Price, with his black mare Mollie; Billy Brown, who, with his bay horse, gave Hall McCormick's brown horse all the game he desired; C. Ogden, with a fast bay horse; Mr. Curtis, with a remarkable gray mare; C. H. Goodrich, with a black mare; H. H. Yates, with a brown trotter; L. H. Wheeler, with a span of bays; O. W. Barrett; Walter Hough with a black horse; Mr. Beardsley, with his noted trotter Shakespeare, who went by everything without a word; Sam. Crooks, with a dashing dapple gray; William Simpson, with a fine gray mare; R. W. Hosmer, with a span of brown horses that trotted finely; John Howe, with a double team; E. K. Rogers, with his bay gelding Fred; Captain Prindeville, with his bay pacer, which passed Mr. Meserole's trotter after a healthy tussle, and accomplished what very few horses on the road could achieve; and A. S. Work, with a stunning double team.

The above are only a few among the most noted roadsters and their owners, but they serve to show what class of horses were out, and what kind of sport was indulged in by the "boys," as well as the material of which Chicago horse-flesh is made.

OBITUARY.

William Grosscurth, who has been quite well known in this city for the past two or three years as a musician and orchestra conductor, died at St. Luke's Hospital on Sunday last, in extreme destitution and almost friendless. He came to this city about three years ago, from Buffalo, and immediately took a position as teacher in the Academy of Music, the institution at that time occupying rooms in the Opera House, under the sole management of Mr. Florence Ziegfeld. He proved unsatisfactory, however, as a teacher, and he was removed by Mr. Ziegfeld after he had held the position but a short time. He then led the Concordia Maennerchor for a time, and conducted their performances of "The Magic Flute," which will be well remembered by musical readers. He remained with the Maennerchor but a few weeks, however, and then sought to make a living by giving private lessons. His habits of life were against him, however, and he then sought to give a few concerts, in order to get funds with which to leave the city, and finally succeeded. He returned to the city after the fire, but found no employment, and was finally discovered, in the North Division, sick and in extreme poverty. He was removed by some friends to St. Luke's Hospital, where he died on Sunday. He was esteemed a good musician in his best days, but was always a man of very nervous temperament and eccentric habits. For a year past he has been partially insane. The funeral services will be held at St. Luke's Hospital this forenoon at half-past 11 o'clock, and the body will be taken to Rose Hill Cemetery.

WAS IT A SUICIDE?

Strange Death of a Prominent Real Estate Dealer.

Granville Kimball, a resident of this city for twenty-five or thirty years, and a prominent real estate dealer and capitalist, died yesterday under exceedingly singular circumstances. The details of the sad occurrence, as given by those who knew him best, and who were at his bedside when he expired, are so strange as to create the suspicion that he took his own life. Mr. Kimball was largely interested in the Frear Stone Works, situated on the lake shore, at the foot of Waubansia avenue. It was his custom to visit them almost daily, and yesterday he appeared there about 9 o'clock in the morning. After looking around the building for a short time, during which he did not speak to any person about the place, he walked down to the edge of the lake, and was seen to fall or throw himself in. Several men ran to his assistance, and lifted him out of the water. He was unconscious, and remained so for some time. Dr. Howell attended him at the works, and by dint of constant rubbing succeeded in restoring a circulation of the sluggish blood, and bringing him back to consciousness. He was then conveyed to his boarding house, No. 525 Wabash avenue, where he received every possible attention. This was about 10 o'clock, and he died shortly after 12. It does not appear, from all that THE TRIBUNE reporter could learn, that his death was anticipated by his attendants. The reporter was informed last evening that he spoke frequently during the two hours of life that were left him, but the subject of his remarks could not be ascertained. Indeed, the informants were very reticent about everything connected with the strange occurrence. The Coroner was the only official notified, and as the inquest has not yet been held, no further particulars can be given. The death of Mr. Kimball was kept so secret that THE TRIBUNE reporter did not hear of it until late last night, and consequently was unable to visit the Frear Stone Works, examine the place where he fell into the water, and converse with those who rescued him. Mr. Kimball's friends claim that his death was the result of an accident, he having slipped on the ice while walking along the edge of the lake.

Deceased was 64 years of age, and a bachelor. The only relations he had in Chicago were a brother (J. B. Kimball) and a young nephew. Previous to his arrival in this city, Mr. Kimball was engaged in business in Buffalo. During his residence here he was interested in various enterprises. He was at one time a partner in the old stage line firm of Frink & Walker, and was also connected with the Michigan Central Railroad Company. Of late years, besides being a large stockholder in the Frear Stone Works, he was a heavy dealer in real estate. He owned considerable city property, and an extensive farm in Michigan. It is thought by some who had business relations with him that he was suffering from financial embarrassment, owing to the stringency of the money market. It may be found that this had something to do with his strange death.

CHURCH IMPROVEMENTS.

The Halsted Street Methodist Church Again Ready for Use—Next Sunday's Services.

The audience room of the Halsted Street Methodist Episcopal Church Building, No. 782 South Halsted street, has been painted, calsomined, and reseated, and the opening exercises will take place next Sabbath, and services will be held at 10½ a. m., 3 p. m., and 7½ p. m. The Sunday School will meet at 2 o'clock p. m. The Rev. Dr. C. H. Fowler will preach at 3 o'clock, and sermons and addresses will be delivered during the day by Rev. Mr. McChesney, of Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church; Rev. W. C. Dandy, Presiding Elder of Chicago District; Rev. Mr. Parkhurst, of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, and others. This church is located in the midst of about 15,000 people, represented by nearly all nationalities, with but two other churches to supply their religious wants, one a Catholic and the other a Lutheran church. The Sabbath School was organized in August, 1866, in a hall over a whiskey saloon, for want of a better place. About one year later a chapel was built at a cost of about $4,500, which was soon found to be too small, and in 1869 an addition was made to the building at a cost of about $6,000. The present attendance averages about 200 or 300 congregation, and the membership of the school is somewhat over 1,000, and the average attendance about 700.

A number of conversions have been reported in the Sunday School, and there are frequent additions to the Church, which is made up of an excellent class of people, who are actively pushing the work with their time and money. The enterprise is well worthy the encouragement of all Christian people, and good citizens interested in the present and future welfare of all classes of our citizens. No investment of time or money will yield so great a return as work of this kind; but unlike similar work in the wealthier and more favored sections of large cities, it requires more time to develop appreciable results; but the results though slow, are sure and lasting, and fully proportioned to the time and labor expended. The moral and religious necessities of such communities are very important, especially if we look no higher than the lowest consideration—self-protection. Many questions concerning the morals of great cities, including the liquor question and Sunday law, might be settled with a reasonable investment of time and money in such work.

THE GAME PLAYED OUT.

Dissolution of the Chicago Base Ball Association—The Buildings and Fixtures to Be Sold at Auction.

The adjourned annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago Base Ball Association was held at the Uhlich House last evening, Mr. Kelly in the chair. There were fifteen stockholders present, and forty-four others by proxy.

Fred. Erby said that it was necessary to decide at once whether or not the organization should be kept up this year.

The Chairman thought it was important to know if they could get the money to go on with and what kind of talent could be secured.

Mr. Erby said his idea was to take the best talent they could get in Chicago and train them in six weeks, he thought, they would be as good a fielding nine as any in the country. They could be secured for a small salary, and, when entered for the championship, the Eastern clubs would come here, and the games would "draw."

Mr. Pond was in favor of electing Directors first. An effort should then be made to secure a first-class nine, and, if that failed, to close up the affairs of the Association.

Mr. Lyon did not think an amateur nine would be patronized. He thought the Association should be "closed up" immediately.

Mr. Erby was opposed to the closing business; he believed such a nine as he proposed would pay. The Eastern clubs would come here to play the return games, and the people would go to see them.

Mr. Lyon moved that an auctioneer be authorized to sell the property of the Association, and divide the proceeds among the stockholders.

The motion was not agreed to—yeas, 29; nays, 30.

There was some dispute about the number of shares represented, the Secretary having stated that there were but fifty-one. Another ballot on the motion was insisted upon by Mr. Lyon, and it was agreed to—yeas, 34; nays, 20.

The meeting then adjourned, the society having dissolved.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 22.—Crude petroleum tending higher; sales at $2.00@2.15; refined quiet; Philadelphia, 21½c; New York, 22c; on case here for Western trade, 17@17½c.

HORTICULTURE.

The Northern Illinois Horticultural Society.

Seventh Annual Meeting.

Address of the President—Discussion on Grape-Culture.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FREEPORT, Ill., Jan. 21, 1873.

The Society was called to order at 10 a. m., at the Court House, by the President, Lewis Ellsworth. There were few in attendance on account of the delay of trains in consequence of the storm of last evening. The session was adjourned to 2 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The session was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Patterson. The attendance is quite respectable, and the show of choice varieties of winter fruits better than on former occasions of the kind.

WELCOMING ADDRESS.

General S. D. Atkins delivered the usual welcoming address, giving notice that the citizens would entertain all those who desired it; and that the Brewster House had reduced its rates to $1.50 per day, and the Tremont and Pennsylvania Houses to $1.

The President, Mr. Ellsworth, made a few remarks in reply, when he proceeded to deliver his annual address, which I give, as follows:

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: The unceasing march of time has brought us to the close of another year in our Society; and we are again assembled at our annual meeting, for the purpose of discussing the best means of promoting the horticultural and arboricultural interests of our State.

THE PAST.

We know what this Society has done to promote these interests; the past is secure. What the future will bring forth depends almost wholly upon the interest manifested by the people.

INTEREST OF THE PEOPLE.

I have often felt that most of our citizens did not fully appreciate the object and aims of this and other kindred associations, or realize the great benefit such associations are to themselves. Until the people awaken to their duty, and come forward with their hearty support, the influence of our Society must, in a great measure, be restricted.

Comparatively few seem to give the subject of horticulture and arboriculture more than a passing thought, very many not realizing their importance; hence the indifference manifested.

THE CROPS OF 1872.

The past season has been noted for its continued drouth, yet, notwithstanding, the fruit crop has been fully an average one, nearly all kinds being plenty in their season, with, perhaps, the exception of strawberries.

THE WINTER.

The winter thus far has been a peculiarly severe one, but, so far as my observation has extended, fruit trees of all kinds appear to be uninjured. I attribute this to the fact that the more hardy varieties of fruits have been planted for some years past.

HARDY VARIETIES.

The experience of all at the West, especially nurserymen and orchardists, during the last twenty years, has been a severe, expensive, and yet beneficial educator. We have witnessed the destruction of trees, of many of the favorite Eastern varieties of the apple, too tender to withstand our climate, necessitating the substitution of hardier varieties.

NEED OF MORE WINTER APPLES.

There is a deficiency of late-keeping varieties of apples cultivated with us; the result is that, while that fruit is abundant in the latter part of summer and in autumn, the winter market is largely supplied from the orchards of Michigan, Ohio, and New York. The reason for this must be so apparent to every one that I need not take up your time in its discussion.

There is one subject to which I would especially call your attention at this time, and which I consider of great importance to the future prosperity of not only our own State, but of the entire Northwest. I refer to the subject

OF ARBORICULTURE,

embracing forest and timber tree-planting. Our forests and groves are rapidly disappearing, and it needs no very great discernment to see that, in a very few years, unless means are taken to prevent it, our supply of timber will be entirely exhausted. The mind of the public should, therefore, be more thoroughly aroused to the importance of tree-planting, not only for fuel and shelter, on our naked prairies, but for all the various purposes for which timber is required, such as buildings, fencing, machinery, telegraph-poles, railroad-ties, etc.

RAILROAD-TIES.

The demand for railroad-ties is of itself enormous. In Illinois alone, over 6,000 miles of railroad have already been built. It requires about 2,640 ties to each mile of road, or a total of nearly 16,000,000 ties for the whole 6,000 miles. The life of these ties is seven or eight years, requiring over 2,250,000 to be replaced annually, at a cost of not less than $45 per 100 ties, or a total of over $1,000,000. This amount will be largely increased by the construction of new roads, which are rapidly being built in every direction. Statistics show that, in the year 1872, there was completed in this State 837 miles of road; and, in addition to the number completed, there were 584 miles under construction.

TREE-PLANTING.

There is but one way to meet the future wants of the country in the demand for wood for all the uses to which that material is applicable, and that is by the planting of artificial groves of timber. It would also tend to increase the humidity of the atmosphere, as well as to improve the climate, by the shelter thus obtained; and, at the same time, increase the beauty of the scenery, by covering our broad prairies, here and there, with the verdure of woods.

USEFUL TREES.

Among the many useful varieties of trees, the introduction of the European larch is perhaps the most important acquisition in respect of timber that our country has ever obtained. It is of a rapid growth, and adapts itself to a great variety of soils and exposures, while the wood it furnishes is of the very best quality, and is capable of being used for a greater variety of purposes than perhaps any other. Experiments in England and Scotland have proved that in durability it far exceeds the famous British live-oak, and it has been found superior even to the ash for the various purposes for which that timber is used, being lighter and of superior strength. Although the value of the larch can scarcely be over-estimated, it is by no means the only tree which should be grown. There are many other valuable sorts which are well worthy of cultivation.

CULTURE OF TREES.

There is a want of information to the public as to the cost of planting and cultivating of forest trees. I do not at this time propose to enter upon the detail of this subject, but would remark that the cost is comparatively light, as small plants can be purchased at very low rates. The preparation of the ground, and after-culture for a few years, are about the same as for corn; after which, the trees will require no cultivation and little further attention.

INTEREST OF RAILROADS IN TREE-CULTURE.

Some of our railroads feel an interest on the subject of tree-planting, and will no doubt afford any reasonable facility for distributing information on the subject to the public. In the matter of transportation, they would no doubt reduce rates of freight on small trees to those who purchase for the purpose of planting.

COST OF A TREE-PLANTATION.

I would recommend this Society to appoint a Committee, whose duty it shall be to prepare and have printed a circular embodying a statistical statement in regard to the cost of planting, culture, growth, and profit to be derived from timber-growing; to be distributed for the information of the people.

LEGISLATIVE AID.

I would also suggest that you take such action as you may deem best adapted to procure the passage by our Legislature of a law to encourage forest-timber planting.

TAXING OF NURSERIES.

Your attention is called to a law passed by our State Legislature last winter, taxing growing nursery stock. It is an unjust discrimination, and the law should be repealed, for nursery stock is as much a growing crop as corn, wheat, or oats, differing only in the time of maturing.

DEPARTMENT OF HORTICULTURE.

The passage of an act by the Legislature of the State to create a Department of Horticulture, providing for the election of a State Board of Horticulture in such manner as will be just to each portion of the State, and also for an appropriation for the publishing of the horticultural transactions, is important, and should receive the united support of all, and especially of this Society.

DUTIES ON SEEDS AND PATENTS.

This Society has heretofore appointed a Committee to request our Representatives in Congress to exert their influence in procuring the passage of a bill to repeal that part of our revenue laws imposing duties on all imported forest trees, plants, and seeds. I would suggest that a Committee be appointed at this meeting for the same purpose.

IN CONCLUSION.

As your presiding officer, I ask that discussion on all subjects may be concise and brief. Much time in conventions is not unfrequently spent in irrelevant debate, and I trust that I may rely upon your cordial assistance in endeavoring to conduct our meetings so as to transact the largest amount of business in the least possible time.

A COMMITTEE ON BUSINESS,

consisting of Messrs. Scott, McCall, and McAfee, was appointed by the Chair.

FINANCES.

The Treasurer had most happily balanced his accounts, showing 3 cents cash in the treasury. The amount of funds disbursed was $112. The report was approved.

THE STANDING COMMITTEES

were called in order, but they were either not present or were not prepared to report.

BUSINESS FOR THE EVENING.

The Committee on business reported for the evening session an address by M. L. Dunlap on Bee-Keeping as Connected with Horticulture and Floriculture in Our City and Suburban Homes; and an address by Arthur Bryant on the Growth, Cultivation, and Durability of Timber Trees.

GRAPE-CULTURE.

Mr. Pells Manny presented a paper on Grape-Culture. Mr. M. is a veteran of 78 years, and the original inventor of the Manny reaper, which was largely improved by his son, J. P. Manny, who died in middle life, just as the great invention was being acknowledged by the toilers in the harvest-field. Mr. M. discoursed as follows:

I have about 7,000 vines, including thirty varieties. Clinton, Concord, Perkins, Ives, Telegraph, Rogers, 4, 15, and 19, have proved equally hardy and productive, but several of our choice varieties do not succeed well on my grounds. Martha, Emeline, Walter, and Croton have made feeble growth as yet; Salem, Iowa, Delaware, the same; but as their fruit is of excellent quality, I tried the experiment of grafting them, with good success, on the Clinton vines, and, for this purpose, the best time I found to be the month of June, as I closed drafting on the 20th of that month. These have made a good growth. I have a few vines of the Salem, near the house, where the earth had been thrown out from the cellar. The roots of the grapes were all below the clay, on the subsoil. The surface has not been disturbed by cultivation, and is baked quite hard. These vines have done the best of any on my place.

I am trying an experiment of ridging up the ground and mulching it to shed off the water and to keep down the weeds, but find it more expensive than grafting on healthy, growing vines in our soils, such as Clinton, that cost me $20 per 1,000.

I am extending my vineyard by planting Clinton roots upon which to graft such varieties as suit me.

This paper was followed by remarks by Messrs. McWhorter, Bryant, McAfee, and Spofford, who took the ground that a clay soil, such as our timber ridges, is the best. Mr. McAfee spoke highly of the Rogers' hybrids, and Mr. Spofford in favor of the Clinton. Mr. McWhorter had not found grape culture profitable on our prairies, for want of a market.

The culture of the soil was considered by Mr. Spofford, who advocated a sort of terraculture,—that is, surface-stirring of the soil with the aid of a fork, to the depth of ten inches. The object of this is to open the soil to the air, dew, and rain, in order that these forces would be able to supply the roots with plant-food.

Mr. McAfee has had good success in grafting the grape as late as July 15. Vines may be laid down in a trench, and the grafts are inserted by splinting the stock, but no wax is used, the vines being covered with earth. Mr. Loomis grafted in the usual manner of cleft-grafting, tying the stock with a strip of cloth or other ligature, and covering with earth.

COMMITTEE ON FRUITS.

Messrs. Arthur Bryant, Sr., M. B. Spofford, O. B. Galusha, L. Montagu, and Tyler McWhorter were appointed a Committee on Fruits.

GEOLOGY.

Mr. Bliss read a paper on geology. No mere synopsis would do this paper justice, and I have no space for it entire. He recommended the study of geology in our schools, in order to apply its lessons to practical culture. RURAL.

Iowa State Horticultural Society.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Jan. 22.—The second day's session of the Iowa State Horticultural Society's meeting opened this morning with an increased attendance. E. H. Calkins read a report upon apples. He said much damage was done last year in Southern Iowa by scab and codling moth. Excessive and long retained wet in the ground was the cause of the scab. Thorough drainage was recommended. The disease does not prevail in sandy bottom land. New lands, also, may be depended upon for fair fruit. Grain farmers should not raise summer varieties. The crop is in the way of other pressing work. Many thousands of barrels of apples were shipped from the river counties at the average price of $1.50 per barrel. Thousands of barrels of cider were also made. Not enough attention is paid to packing. Second and third class apples are too often mixed together. Mr. Calkins cited Washington's well known brand of flour. The price of apples has never been so low as corn, while they are raised at less than half the cost. But we must have cheaper transportation.

At 2 o'clock this afternoon, Mrs. Ives, of Ottumwa, read an elaborate paper upon small fruits. Her report embraced varieties of culture, and culture of all varieties known in Iowa. It was a condensed statement of the experience of fifty different horticulturists scattered widely over the State. The grape takes the first rank, and wine has become an important manufacture. General Barney, of Burlington, has a vineyard of seventy-five acres, and his crop is put in wine. The Concord and Delaware are the favorites, but the Catawba is for wine.

The fruit second in rank is the strawberry. The Wilson for market and Agriculturist for home use. But few are raised for shipping outside of the river counties. It has proved a profitable crop wherever raised. A lady in Dubuque raised eighteen thousand quarts, and sold them for $2,250.

The Doolittle is the choice raspberry, but Davidson's thornless and the mammoth cluster do well. Blackberries have generally failed.

The report also discussed the relation of birds and insects to small fruits, and closed with an æsthetic view of Horticulture.

The lady was complimented with an enthusiastic vote of thanks.

A lively and full debate has been held upon a revision of the lists, with results not reached.

The evening has been devoted to the election of new officers. Brackett has been chosen President; Brewster, Vice President; Budd, Secretary; Leonard, Treasurer—all new men except the latter.

The following comprises the new Board of Directors: Calkins, Mrs. Ives, Strohn, Nichols, Willetts, Walroo, Dayton, Heiss, and Day. The member for the Ninth District to be elected.

PEORIA.

The Castello Murder Trial—A New Phase in the McNulty Case.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PEORIA, Ill., Jan. 22.—John Castello, who killed John Keenan, a neighbor, in July last, is being tried for murder at this term of Court, Judge Puterbaugh presiding. Keenan and Castello's wife had been, it is said, unduly intimate, and this fact so enraged the prisoner that, finding Keenan in his house one day, he chased him into his own yard, and beat him with a club till he died. The two families were constantly quarrelling, and this stirring up of bad blood, assisted by poorer whiskey, brought about this tragedy.

PEORIA, Ill., Jan. 22.—A new phase in the McNulty case has appeared. A Mrs. Moffatt, of Chillicothe, Ill., has made affidavit to the effect that she saw Mrs. McNulty lying in the yard on the night of the murder, having fallen against a fence and hurt her side severely, and gives it as her opinion that the woman died from the effects of this injury, instead of by the hands of her husband. General Beveridge will be strongly pressed to interfere in the case from this new evidence.

Another Homicide.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Jan. 22.—Another homicide was committed here last night about midnight in the American Hotel. A colored cook, named Henry Herrigo, who was drunk, assailed August Dolze, cutting him in a horrible manner. The worst wound, and that which is most likely to cause death, is in the throat, close to the jugular vein. Dolze is bleeding, and sinking rapidly to-night, and cannot survive until morning. Herriego was arrested. Dolze was formerly Lieutenant Colonel of the Eighth Ohio Cavalry.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Hon. R. J. Oglesby's Election as Senator Declared in Joint Convention.

Speech of the Senator---He Refers to the Liberal Protest.

A Constitutional Amendment to Abolish Minority Representation.

The Tax Collection Bill Passed and Approved by the Governor.

Both Houses Take a Recess Until Wednesday Next.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE JURY LAW.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 22.—Hon. J. P. Root, Cook County Attorney, was invited before the Senate Committee on Revision to give his opinion as to changes in the Jury law to make it effective in Cook County. He advised that whenever a panel is exhausted, the Court be authorized to make a list of citizens known to himself and have them sworn in forthwith. In this way the mischievous interposition of bailiffs, resulting in ignorant or packed juries may be avoided. The notion struck the Committee as sensible, and will be adopted.

AN UNKNOWN SARATOGA.

At Perry Springs, in Pike County, are eternal fountains of mineral waters, second in healing powers only to the Pool of Siloam. It is said to be the Saratoga of the West, but people don't know it. Buildings erected for the accommodation of invalids are in the market, and it is proposed to sell them to the State, with 104 acres of land, for an Inebriate Asylum. What sort of a sensation the presence of sulphurous water would have on the internal arrangements of persons accustomed to alcoholic baths is a nice question. It might be an easy way of "tapering off," and the experiment would be watched with interest by temperance and intemperance people alike. The Perry Springs folks don't care a fig what the buildings may be used for, provided they have a public institution located there; and if they cannot get an Inebriate Asylum they will try for a Feeble-minded Asylum, or a Deaf and Dumb Institution. The price asked is $75,000. A Committee appointed by the last Legislature to investigate the Springs will report, but make no recommendation.

RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS.

Mr. Richards, of Chicago, is here after the Railroad Commissionerships. Judge Underwood, as spoken of from the South, is likely to be offered the place. It will be a good way for the Governor to get out of the disagreeable task of preferring one of the dozen candidates from the South. Colonel Morgan seems to be safe still. The farmers insist upon Mr. Buell or the Hon. W. C. Flagg, and one of them may be appointed. Mr. McCrea's chances are still considered to be in a healthy condition.

HEATING APPARATUS.

There was a debate in the House about running the heating apparatus, a proposition made by the engineer who ran the machine last winter being underbid by another who offered to run it sixteen hours a day. A careful man is necessary, or the whole institution may be blown up some fine morning and fragments of Representatives be scattered over the country. The Contingent Committee reported in favor of $6 a day for 16 hours and a minority in favor of $11 a day for 24 hours, the parties to supply fuel. Both candidates were recommended as competent. After an hour's buncombe the minority report was adopted. The Senate also went into the heating business, and ordered the expenditure of $2,000 for a bran new heating apparatus, and on the strength of that passed a resolution to adjourn for a week.

The Hon. Franklin Corwin, of LaSalle, who came here to convince Mr. Hart that he could vote for Oglesby with a clear conscience, failed in his mission, as Mr. Hart positively declined to be influenced. He stuck to his conscience like a burr to a sheep's back.

DIVORCE.

Mr. Condon, of Cook, has a bill in the House intended to prevent fraudulent divorces. It provides that no decree shall be granted in uncontested cases unless the Court has first examined the evidence.

FARMERS' CLUB.

The tillers of the soil in the House and Senate have organized a Legislative Farmers' Club, the successor of a similar band of brethren belonging to the Twenty-seventh General Assembly. Its objects are not stated, but it will endeavor promote agricultural legislation. Senator Baldwin is President.

PERQUISITES.

Senator Murphy offered a resolution directing the Secretary of State to supply Senators with maps of the State of Illinois, but was induced to withdraw it. The persistency with which the stationery steal is pushed and the Protean shapes it assumes, shows a sad disposition on the part of this General Assembly to ignore or evade the Constitution.

MINORITY REPRESENTATION.

Mr. Canfield offered his amendment to the Constitution to abolish minority representation. It was tabled, ordered to be printed, and made the special order for February 5.

OFFICIAL REPORTING.

Mr. Yaeger attracted attention for the first time in the Senate by a motion to inquire into the advisability of having official reporting, as recommended by the Farmer's Convention at Bloomington. If the farmers knew what kind of a speech the average Senatorial oration is, they would never desire to read them. The resolution was referred to the Contingent Committee of which Senator Hampton is Chairman. He opposed the extravagance two years ago and will undoubtedly do so again.

GROSS STATUTES.

The House resolution to buy Gross' Statutes was upon the Senate, when Mr. Waite opposed it on constitutional grounds. It was referred to the Contingent Committee.

RECKLESS PROCEEDINGS.

To-day's proceedings were of a reckless character. The Senate closed a contract to put in $2,000 worth of heating apparatus, and passed a joint resolution to adjourn for a week. When the resolution came up in the House for concurrence it was beaten by three votes, but the Senators who are older and should set a better example lobbied for the adjournment, and it went through. The result of three weeks session is the passage of one bill and the election of a Senator, neither very extraordinary achievements. And now they adjourn for six working days and draw wages amounting to $6,120, not to mention the pay of the officials. Their constituents will be justified in giving them "Hail Columbia" if they venture to go home. An ingenious report from the House Judiciary Committee recommended stationery for the Committees, and indirectly for the members. It was argued that stationery was as necessary as Committee-rooms and clerks. Messrs. Oberly, Rountree, and Donahue were the only members of the Committee opposed to the extravagance. They were powerless to resist the current, and the flood-gates were ajar. The members, with unbecoming personal generosity, by a vote of 126 to 24, decided to violate the Constitution. Of a piece with this action was the decision of the House to supply statutes to the Chairmen of committees. Johnson, of Rock Island, who entered a motion to reconsider, had his motion withdrawn. Then Jones, Chairman of Contingent Expenses, remarked that, as the Senate had adjourned, they could not get the books, as he would move to strike out the concurrent part. The complaisant House pronounced it all right by a unanimous vote, although the resolution was not in its possession, having been sent to the Senate when it was referred to a Committee. This leaves the House in the ridiculous attitude of buying statutes for both House and Senate, and of expending $720 on a simple resolution, an obviously illegal proceeding. There is no predicting where this recklessness will end.

NEW BILLS.

In the Senate, Mr. Dow introduced the West Park bill. Mr. Canfield, a bill to permit husband and wife to testify for or against each other. Mr. Reynolds, a bill providing for a County Assessor in Cook County, with an office, and all the clerks he wants. Mr. Baldwin, a bill prohibiting appeals from Justices of the Peace on judgments not exceeding $50. Mr. Castle, appropriating $30,000 for repairing the Executive Mansion. In the House, Mr. Hoiles introduces a bill to amend the General Incorporation act so that cities not exceeding 5,000 inhabitants may elect Aldermen on a general ticket. Mr. Oleson, to allow criminals to testify in their own behalf. Mr. Casey, to permit railroads to incorporate with connecting roads in other States and hold property in such States; to borrow money to complete the road and fund its indebtedness; to issue bonds and mortgage its property, including the road and its franchises, provided two-thirds of the stockholders agree to the mortgage. Mr. Warner introduced a bill compelling the owners of hedges to trim them and to keep brush out of roadways. Mr. Efner, a Savings Bank bill similar in its provisions to the Senate bill. Mr. Condon, to repeal the Cook County Official Reporters act.

SENATORIAL ELECTION.

The canvassers of the vote for United States Senator took place at noon, in the presence of the House and Senate, and the ladies in the gallery. The roll-call discovered forty-seven Senators and forty-five Representatives present. The Secretary read the journal of the Senate showing the votes cast, and the Clerk did the same for the House. The Speaker declared Senator Oglesby elected. A Committee was appointed to carry the news to him. He came in and spoke against the protest in an ingenious argument.

RAILROAD CHARGES.

Mr. Morrison moved to reconsider the resolution requesting Congress to regulate railroad fares. Mr. Rogers had not much faith in such instructions, and doubted the power of Congress to regulate transportation through States. Congress would do better to reduce the tariff on iron, and allow railroads to be built cheap to compete with present roads. Mr. Cassedy moved to table the motion, and it was tabled.

OGLESBY'S RESIGNATION.

Senator Oglesby will file the following in the Secretary of State's office to-morrow morning:

"*To the People of the State of Illinois:*

"I have the honor most respectfully to tender to you my resignation of the office of Governor of the State of Illinois, to take effect at 12 o'clock noon to-day. Profoundly thankful for the grave honor so recently conferred upon me by the generous people of the State, no ordinary consideration would justify this act or induce me to take this step. Your chosen Representatives in the General Assembly of the State have seen fit, in the exercise of the discretion imposed upon them by your suffrages, to choose me to the United States Senate for the term of six years from the 4th day of March next. The same sense of duty which made it obligatory upon me to accept from your hands the office of Governor justifies the acceptance of the office to which that honorable body has chosen me. I the more cheerfully accept the responsibility, and retire from the office of Governor, conscious that the distinguished gentleman upon whom the duties and powers of the office will fall, who so recently received your hearty indorsement by election to the office of Lieutenant Governor, will prove faithful to the trust reposed in him, and deserves your favor and confidence. Invoking upon the whole people of the State continued happiness, prosperity, and peace, the authority you conferred upon me I formally surrender into your hands, the true and only source of power in this land.

(Signed) RICHARD J. OGLESBY."

The Senator will go from here to Decatur, and thence to Washington, Feb. 15.

THE FARMERS' CLUB

had a meeting this evening, when it was moved that two farmers should be put on the Railroad Commission. The general opinion seemed to be that one or two agriculturists should be appointed. A Committee was sent to request Governor Beveridge not to make an appointment until they recommended some one to represent their interests.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

SENATE.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 22, 1873.

THIRD READING OF BILLS.

On motion of Senator STARNE, the rules were suspended to take up House bills on third reading.

H. B. 72, for the extension of time for the collection of taxes, was read a third time, and passed by a unanimous vote.

VOTE RECORDED.

Leave was granted Senator McGrath, absent yesterday, to cast his vote for United States Senator, which was recorded in favor of Governor Oglesby.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

The Committee on Enrolling and Engrossed Bills reported sundry bills engrossed.

Senator SHEPPARD, from the Appropriation Committee, reported back bill 57, asking its reference to the Committee on State Charitable Institutions. So referred.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES.

On motion of Senator Casey, Executive messages were considered.

The Governor's nomination of certain persons to be Notaries Public was concurred in.

In response to the Senate resolution asking information as to what steps, if any, had been taken to compel the Illinois Central Railroad to sell their lands, the Governor returned a report of the proceedings taken against such road and other documents in relation thereto. Ordered that 500 copies of the report, including the Supreme Court decision in relation thereto, be printed.

The Governor's message in relation to the appropriation for the Antietam Cemetery was referred to the Military Committee.

The nomination of Joseph Carter as a member of the State Board of Education, *vice* Jesse W. Tell, declining a reappointment, was, on motion of Senator Hinchcliffe, referred to the Committee on State Educational Institutions.

ADJOURNMENT RESOLUTION.

By consent, Senator Steele introduced a concurrent resolution in reference to adjournment for a week, in order to repair the Senate Chamber. The resolution was adopted.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

By Mr. HAMPTON—To detach certain property from one district in McDonough County and to attach it to another.

By Mr. CASTLE—To repair the Executive Mansion.

By Mr. MURPHY—In relation to the safety of coal miners.

By Mr. REYNOLDS—Concerning revenue in countries having 100,000 inhabitants.

By Mr. BALDWIN—To prevent appeals from Justices in certain cases.

By Mr. WARE—To restore to citizenship criminals who were minors at the time of committing crime.

By consent, Senator BALDWIN introduced a resolution providing for ventilating and warming the Senate Chamber, upon terms as reported by the Special Committee, namely, for $2,000. The rules were suspended and the resolution considered. The repairs were ordered done under the supervision of the Special Committee.

By Senator WAITE—To revise laws concerning township organization. Referred to the Committee on Township Organization, and 500 copies ordered printed.

RESOLUTIONS.

Senator MURPHY, by consent, offered a resolution to authorize the Secretary of State to procure State maps for use of the Judicial Apportionment Committee. Laid on the table.

By consent, Senator YOUNGBLOOD offered a protest, signed by 16 Senators, against the election of Governor Oglesby as United States Senator, as unconstitutional. The protest was read and ordered spread upon the journal.

By consent, Senator CANFIELD introduced a resolution providing for an amendment to the Constitution in relation to representation in the Legislature, and to strike out the provision for minority representation. Laid on the table, ordered printed, and made the special order for Feb. 5, next, at 11 o'clock a. m.

Senator CASEY, by consent, introduced a resolution requiring Clerks of Circuit Courts to furnish a report of business transacted in such Court during 1872. The rules were suspended and the resolution adopted.

Senator BURNS called up the House resolution, providing for the furnishing of Gross' Statues to Chairmen of committees of the Senate and House. The rules were suspended, and the resolution considered. After a full discussion, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Expenses of the General Assembly.

Senator YAEGER, by consent, introduced the resolutions of the recent Farmers' Convention at Bloomington, asking the Assembly to order the publication of full proceedings. The rules were suspended, and the resolution referred to the Committee on Contingent Expenses.

FIRST READING OF BILLS.

Sundry bills, Nos. 70 to 73 inclusive, heretofore reported, were read a first time and referred to appropriate Committees.

ILLINOIS INDUSTRIAL UNIVERSITY.

By consent, Senator STRONG introduced a bill providing for the payment of the existing debts of the Illinois Industrial University. Ordered to a first reading.

CANAL ICE.

By consent, Senator BALDWIN introduced a concurrent resolution asking information of the Canal Commissioners as to the sale of ice on the Illinois and Michigan Canal. Laid over under the rule.

The hour for joint session to declare the result of the election of United States Senator having arrived, the Senate proceeded to the House to attend such ceremony.

Upon reassembling, the Senate adjourned until 2:30 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

PERRY SPRINGS.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

Senator ARCHER called up the report of the special committee of the last Assembly to inquire into the feasibility of the purchase by the State of Perry Springs, Pike County, for State charitable purposes, and the same was read at length, and, on motion of Senator LEE, consideration of the same was postponed until July 13 next.

LAID OVER.

Senator YOUNGBLOOD, by consent, offered a resolution providing for publishing Governor Oglesby's address to-day delivered in joint session, 3,000 copies for the use of the Senate. The Senate, by a vote of 24 to 24, the President casting a negative vote, refused to suspend the rules, and the resolution was laid over under the rule.

Senator YAEGER offered a resolution providing for furnishing the Senate Chamber with a blackboard for the use of Committee announcements.

CITIES AND VILLAGES.

The rules were suspended and the resolution adopted.

By consent Senator CANFIELD introduced a bill for an act to amend Section 19, of Article 3, and Sections 13 and 14, of Article 6, of an act entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation of cities and villages," approved April 10th 1872. Ordered to a first reading.

FIRST READING OF BILLS.

Several Senate bills were read a first time and referred to appropriate Committees.

COLLECTION OF TAXES.

The Committee on Enrolling and Engrossing reported House Bill 72 engrossed and submitted to the Governor for approval.

A message from the Governor was received, announcing his approval of House bill No. 72, extending the time for the collection of taxes.

VARIOUS RESOLUTIONS.

Senator STARNE offered a resolution authorizing a steam heating apparatus to be applied to the Senate, and authorizing the Secretary of State to contract with A. L. Ide for the erection of the same. The rules were suspended and the resolution adopted.

By consent, Senator LEE introduced a resolution providing for a notification to County Collectors of the passage of House bill No. 72, providing for the extension of the time for the collection of taxes. The rules were suspended and the resolution adopted.

The House resolution, instructing our Senators to use their influence in favor of the passage of an act for the protection and encouragement of immigration, was concurred in.

The House resolution, instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives in Congress to use their influence against increasing the salaries of Federal officers, was considered, and referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

Senator BURNS called up his resolutions, introduced yesterday, instructing the Senate Judiciary Committee to confer with the similar Committee of the House, with reference to their construction of that portion of the Constitution referring to revised acts and amendments. The resolution was adopted.

MISCELLANEOUS.

On motion of Senator CANFIELD, the Senate took a recess of five minutes. Upon reassembling, a message was received from the House, announcing its concurrence in the Senate's resolution of adjournment until the 29th inst.

By consent, Senator YAEGER introduced a bill for an act to repeal an act establishing a City Court at Alton. Ordered to a first reading.

The Senate concurred in the House resolution to notify county officers of the extension of time for the collection of taxes.

By consent, Senator CANFIELD introduced a bill in relation to evidence. Referred, without reading, to the Judiciary Committee.

The Senate concurred in the House amendments to the Senate resolution calling for information from Circuit Judges.

The Senate adjourned until the 29th inst.

HOUSE.

Met at 10 a. m. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Webster.

Mr. CULLERTON recorded his vote for Oglesby.

Mr. SMITH recorded his vote for Lyman Trumbull; also Mr. Lewis.

PETITIONS.

Mr. ARMSTRONG (LaSalle) presented a petition of the Common Council, asking the repeal of the Recorder's Court of Peru.

Mr. GRAHAM presented a petition relating to the Temperance law.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

Mr. SWAN, from the Committee on Fees and Salaries, reported back House bill 45, relating to docket fees. Tabled. Also, bill to amend Section 45, Fee and Salary bill, recommending its passage. Read a first time.

Mr. SWAN, from the Committee on Fees and Salaries, reported back the bill to abolish the jury fee. Tabled.

Mr. FERRIER, from the Committee on Elections, reported back the bill to exempt clergymen from ninety days' residence in the county before voting. Tabled.

ANTIETAM CEMETERY.

The Governor laid before the House a communication relating to the Antietam National Cemetery.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The Secretary of State was authorized to purchase Edmunds' Statutes of New York.

A resolution to pay temporary pages was referred to the Committee on Fees and Salaries, to fix the compensation.

COMMITTEE CLERKS.

The Committee on Contingent Expenses reported a resolution allowing certain Committees to employ clerks. The report was adopted.

HEATING APPARATUS.

The Committee also presented a majority and minority report upon reconsidering the vote employing A. L. Ide to take charge of the heating apparatus.

Mr. ARMSTRONG (LaSalle) advocated the minority report, as he did not care about being blown up through the carelessness of a cheap engineer.

Considerable valuable time was wasted upon the reports, ending up with a motion to table, which was carried.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.

Mr. STEWART (McLean) rising to a question of privilege, stated that, owing to some unforeseen cause, he had been rated as a Democrat. He protested against it as an act of injustice. He was a Republican.

STATIONERY.

Mr. BUSHNELL, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported back a resolution authorizing the Secretary of State to furnish stationery, etc., for committees, with the report that the constitutional limitation relating to the $50 allowance related to the question of property only—such property as would pass into the possession of the member *as* property—and did not apply to supplies for clerks, committees, etc., to be used in the public service. The Committee reported a substitute directing the Secretary of State to furnish committees with stationery and such other articles as would be needed to facilitate public business, upon the order of the Chairman of each committee, reports to be made at stated intervals by the committees of articles drawn.

Mr. DUNHAM dissented from the conclusions of the Committee.

The yeas and nays were demanded and ordered.

The report was adopted—yeas, 116; nays, 24.

JOINT SESSION.

ELECTION OF SENATOR.

The special order, the canvass of votes for United States Senator, was taken up at 12 noon. The Senate, preceded by Lieutenant Governor Beveridge, entered the hall. The roll of the Senate and House was then called, showing a quorum of both Houses present.

The journals of the two Houses were read. The canvass was then made, showing the result as follows: In the Senate, Oglesby, 32 votes; Trumbull, 16 votes; Coolbaugh, 2 votes. In the House, Oglesby, 84 votes; Trumbull, 60 votes.

The SPEAKER then declared Richard J. Oglesby duly elected Senator for six years from March 4, next. Senators Donahue and Upton, and Representatives Hildrup, Mann, and Rountree were appointed a Committee to wait upon the Senator-elect, who at 12:20 entered the hall, and remarked as follows:

SPEECH OF SENATOR OGLESBY.

Governor Oglesby said that it was no surprise to him when informed by the Committee he had been elected, as the action of the last few days had predicted what would take place. He was sensible of the great responsibility their action had placed upon him, and would not forget that Illinois had been represented in the United States Senate by able and distinguished men, who were a credit to the State and nation. He could not dare to hope for so much. They were generally somewhat acquainted with him, and though they bestowed upon him a great honor, they would not, perhaps, give him the credit of possessing unusual abilities. He was a plain, common man. He had received but little education. The best portion of his life was spent in the West, on the wild and beautiful prairies of Illinois. He was attached to the State. He was, by the influence of location and by nature, sufficiently of a State's right man, as they all were. The Father of his Country habitually impressed upon the people fidelity to the Union, knowing that they would naturally give their first affection to the State and county in which they resided, and there was no necessity to urge the cultivation of a love for the State in which they lived, and to which they were naturally tied by many associations. Therefore it was that the Father of his Country advocated constant and supreme affection for the Union. One of his first duties when he entered the Senate would be to study the ordinary duties of the position. He was a stranger to those duties. He believed it was the wish of the people of Illinois that legislation should be shaped with reference to the State only. They were not so selfish. Illinois was a part of the nation, and would willingly in the future, as in the past, abide by the general laws for the public welfare. Whenever he could, by a constitutional and proper course, secure an advantage to the State, he would willingly do all in his power to promote its interests. But further he would not go. Generally he would be guided by the policy of the Republican party, as he might be able to gather it from the constitutional amendments and the laws it had passed, its platform of principles, and its general history. Its course, he was confident, would be generally elevated, and of high and noble aim. Generally, therefore, his course would be guided by the principles of that party. Different views were doubtless entertained by individuals of the party regarding financial measures. Some would be in favor of one view, and some of another. In that case, he would endeavor to feel and ascertain the sense of the people—the first criterion of legislation. To that line of policy he trusted he should steadily adhere. Bills of importance would come up on which it would be impossible to know the will of the people—just as impossible for him as for the gentlemen before him, who could not always discover how their constituents would desire them to vote on particular issues. Much would depend on the man. He would try and be a prudent man, and never vote for any measure calculated to dissipate or waste the funds of the nation. Prudence was indispensable in a man who desired to do what was right, especially when the nation was alive with a busy, active and incisive people. He would dismiss that portion of the subject.

He desired to express his extreme obligations to the opposition for the kind manner in which they had treated him in the contest. He would leave them without the least personal feeling against the gentlemen who voted for his distinguished opponent. He was very fairly treated by the opposition. He was informed, however, that they had seen fit to file a protest against his election. He wished to say to the Representatives who did him the honor of voting him into the high position he was about to occupy, and through them to the whole people, that he wholly, positively, and distinctly differed with, and dissented from, the views put forth in that protest. He felt that the ground was not tenable, and they would not doubt his sincerity when he said said so. What was contained in that protest bound all who signed it in the future. He called their attention to that point. He would not feel right. How could he enjoy the place if he really believed that he had unworthily and improperly accepted it. It would mar his enjoyment of the great honor. He was entirely conscientious in the matter. He called their attention to Article 6 of the Constitution of the United States, which he declared to be the supreme law of the land. Senators and Representatives had bound themselves by oath to support that Constitution. It was framed by the forefathers thirty years before the admission of Illinois to the Union. That Constitution was anterior and supreme to the Constitution of the State. They were bound to defend the Constitution of the United States. It left no doubt in his mind of the duty of Senators and Representatives. He quoted Section 3, Article 1, to prove that the United States Senate was the judge of the qualifications of its own members. He took a solemn oath, as Governor, to maintain the supreme law of the Union. The position of Senator was not above American citizenship. Where did the office come from? Did Illinois create it? It did not exist in the Colonial period, or under the Confederation. It was created by the National Constitution, which prescribes the qualifications of Senators. The National Constitution made the qualifications broad, so as to reach every man in the land. There was no titled nobility here; no privileged families; no prerogatives given one man above another. The framers of the Constitution fixed irrepealably and irremediably the qualifications, and they were bound by oath to support that instrument in all its provisions. They were not clothed by the State of Illinois with power in the premises, but were governed by the Constitution of the United States. He was clear in his conscience that he had not violated any law in resigning the office of Governor. Illinois had no right to place its Constitution in antagonism to the Constitution of the United States, nor should the protest put a forced construction on the interpretation of the State Constitution, as its framers clearly did not intend any such interpretation. Did they mean to go beyond the boundaries of Illinois? Was it a fair and sensible interpretation of the Constitution? He would be slow to believe that the framers of the State Constitution ever intended to transcend their powers, and attempt to go beyond their real power and say who was or was not eligible to the United States Senate. If they did that, they might go further and say that any of them or any citizen was ineligible. That would put every man at their discretion. The law by which he was elected Senator was the law of the nation. He read a part of the protest, and proceeded to say, on his own behalf and on behalf of the Republican party, that the party never took the ground that the election of Senator Trumbull was unconstitutional. He could not believe that a gentleman like Judge Trumbull would take his seat if he were not clearly entitled to it, and he never did so; nor was he guilty of committing any violation of the law. The Republican party never held that the Constitution was violated in the person of Senator Trumbull. His seat was contested, but the Senate of the United States decided by a vote of 30 or 38 that he was entitled to his place, only 6 or 8 Senators voting in the negative. The question was then settled finally and forever. He would settle it again by accepting the place of Senator. [Applause from the Republicans, suppressed when it was over by the Speaker.]

He would again return his sincere obligation to the gentlemen who had elected him by a solemn vote. He would file his resignation as Governor at noon to-morrow, in the Secretary of State's office, and the honorable gentleman at his left—Beveridge—would assume the duties he resigned. In so doing, he believed he could reach out beyond the representative to the people and find an endorsement of his act. That was where his political faith led him. He never could forget what the immortal Lincoln said to him once, in the affectionate manner in which he always addressed him, "Dick," said he, "If you wish to become a useful and successful public man, never get far away from the people." The people were the fountain of truth and rectitude, and would sustain the step he was about to take.

Once more he would return his profound thanks for the great honor conferred upon him. The Senate withdrew, and the House adjourned until 2:30.

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS CONTINUED.

ADJOURNMENT RESOLUTION.

Mr. THORNTON moved to take up the joint resolution of the Senate adjourning to Wednesday next. Lost.

PERRY SPRINGS.

The Speaker laid before the House the report of the Committee of the Twenty-seventh General Assembly to visit Perry Springs and report as to its adaptability to charitable purposes. Ordered printed, and referred to the Committee on Public Charities.

RAILROAD EXTORTIONS.

Mr. MORRISON called up his motion to reconsider the vote had upon the resolutions of Mr. Cassedy relating to discrimination in freight charges on roads running between States, asking Congressional interference. The gentleman argued his motion, reading from manuscript.

Mr. CASSEDY replied, defending his resolution.

Mr. ROGERS advocated the motion to reconsider.

Mr. CASSEDY moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table. Adopted—yeas, 102; nays, 39.

COURT BUSINESS.

The Senate resolution, directing the Clerks of Courts to report the number of cases now on the docket, Cook County excepted, was taken up, and, after amending it so as to have reports made to the Secretary of State, and to include County Courts of special jurisdiction, was adopted.

ADJOURNMENT RESOLUTION.

The Senate joint resolution to adjourn to Wednesday next was again taken up. The House refused to concur—yeas, 69; nays, 72.

Mr. ARMSTRONG (LaSalle) moved to reconsider.

Mr. STEWART (Winnebago) moved to table that motion. Lost—yeas, 39; nays, 93.

The resolution was concurred in—yeas, 81; nays, 52.

YEAS.

Anderson,	Freeman,	Oleson,
Armstrong (Grundy),	Golden,	Orendorff,
Armstrong (LaSalle),	Gordon,	Peltzer,
Barkley,	Graham,	Penfield,
Bishop (McHenry),	Granger,	Pinnell,
Bocock,	Gridley,	Quinn,
Booth,	Hart,	Ray,
Bradwell,	Harvey,	Rogers,
Branson,	Hawes,	Sawyer,
Bryant,	Hay,	Scanlan,
Bushnell,	Herting,	Shaw,
Carpenter,	Hildrup,	Smith,
Chambers,	Hollenback,	Starr,
Condon,	Inscore,	Stroud,
Cross,	Jaquess,	Sylvester,
Cullerton,	Jackson,	Taggart,
Davis,	Lane (DeWitt),	Thomas,
Dement,	Lemma,	[illegible]
Dewey,	Loman,	[illegible]
Dolton,	Mann,	Wayman,
Dresser,	McGee,	Webber,
Easley,	McLaughlin,	Weinheimer,
Efner,	Middlecoff,	Westfield,
Ferrier,	Mitchell,	Wick,
Flanders,	Moore (Marshall),	Wicker,
	Mulvane,	Mr. Speaker—81.
	Oberly,	

NAYS.

Alexander (Crawford),	Hopkins,	Plowman,
Alexander (Montgomery),	Jessup,	Ramey,
Bishop (Edgar),	Lane (Hancock),	Rice,
Blakely,	Lewis,	Rountree,
Casey,	Listan,	Savage,
Collins,	Loomis,	Sherman,
Cronkrite,	Marsh,	Shumway,
Darnell,	McAdams,	Snow,
Dolan,	McDonald,	Streetor,
Dunham,	McPherran,	Swan,
Freeland,	Meacham,	Thornton,
Herrington,	Moore,	Virden,
Hite (Madison),	Morrison,	Walker,
Hite (St. Clair),	Moffitt,	Washburn,
Hoiles,	Nulton,	Wood,
	Oakwood,	Wymore,—48.

NEW BILLS.

Mr. ARMSTRONG introduced a bill to repeal the City Court in Peru; also, to amend the Revenue law.

Mr. BISHOP (McHenry)—To amend act relating to descent of property.

Mr. CASEY—Relating to railroads.

Mr. DOLAN—To repeal the Board of Equalization.

Mr. EFNER—To incorporate savings banks.

Mr. GRAHAM—To amend the Revenue law.

Mr. HOILES—To amend the incorporation law for cities and villages.

Mr. OLESON—To enable criminals to testify in the Registry law; also to amend the School law.

Mr. TRUITT—To regulate the rate of interest.

Mr. WARNER—Relating to hedges.

STATE FINANCES.

A joint resolution directing the Joint Committee on Finance to inspect and make reports as to the finances of the State was adopted.

Adjourned.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

The next Sociable of All Saints' (Episcopal) Church will be given at the residence of Mrs. Captain Davison, No. 192 North Carpenter street, on Thursday afternoon.

The postponed reading of Professor Burbank, and the concert by amateurs, will occur at Murray Chapel this evening. The funds are for the benefit of the funded debt of the church.

All members of the Oratorio Society are requested to meet, this evening, at the Union Park Congregational C[illegible] Elijah, Naaman, and the Creation all [illegible] tion that they can procure. South Side cars will leave at the close of the concert.

It is understood that as soon as funds can be collected for that purpose, the Newsboys' and Bootblacks' Home is to be rebuilt. At the present time, when money is so scarce, there seems to be no very great promise of any immediate steps in that direction. However, it will be rebuilt some day.

About dusk last evening, Officer McKinney, of the Sixth Precinct Station, found a young darkey in an outhouse, at the rear of No. 174 South Sangamon street, with about $200 worth of silk dresses in his possession. They were stolen from the above premises while the family was at supper. The burglar gave the name of John Morton. A seven-shooter and a razor were found upon him.

The Literary Society of the Chicago Christian Union will meet at No. 205 West Madison street this evening, Professor Willard in the chair. The subjects for conversation are "Dickens as an Author," and "Christmas in Norway." Members of the Union and strangers are invited to be present. The astronomy class will also meet and take a lesson from Professor Elias Colbert.

It is rumored that the Cornell Watch Factory, at Grand Crossing, is about to follow the fate of its own productions, and be wound up. This process, however, is not expected to keep the institution going. The question naturally arises whether this is not a plain case of going too much on tick, and manufacturing second-hand articles.

A gentleman belonging to that indescribable class of people who insist upon sending to the newspapers volunteer contributions about nothing, with an alarming head-line above them, wishes to state that the credit given by a morning paper to a policeman for arresting an overcoat thief was unjust, and that it belongs to Mr. Wells. Mr. Wells is welcome to it—the credit, not the overcoat.

The following is the record of last evening's fires: Box 384; burning out of a chimney at No. 81 Fisk street; no damage. Box 381; barn at the rear of No. 841 South Halsted street; damage slight; fully insured; cause supposed to be incendiarism; owner, Thomas Murphy, who offers reward of $500 for apprehension of "fire-bug." Box 158; James Doyle & Bros. brewery, on North State street; damage, $500; fully insured; cause defective boiler.

Some two months since a man named Elliott had a large quantity of clothing stolen from his room, at No. 161 LaSalle street. He reported his loss to the police authorities, but they were unable to do anything for him until yesterday, when it was discovered that a man wearing some of the pilfered apparel was employed on a building at the corner of Dearborn and Washington streets. A warrant was sworn out, and he was arrested on the charge of larceny. His name is Michael Cannon.

A gentleman, signing himself "Pro Bono," gives the following recipe for the cure of coughs, which will be found acceptable: Seneca snake root, 3 oz.; slippery elm, 2 oz.; liquorice, 2 oz.; large sticks. Put in two quarts of water, and boil down to one quart; strain, and add 2 lbs. of sugar; let it simmer for about ten minutes; after which bottle for use, and put in a cool place. The dose is a tablespoonful whenever the cough is troublesome.

The annual encampment of the Department of Illinois, Grand Army of the Republic, assembled yesterday, at the headquarters of Ransom Post, No. 82 West Randolph street, when forty-two posts were represented. After the transaction of business, Department Commander H. Dilger presented his annual report, after which the annual election of officers was held, resulting as follows: Department Commander, Colonel Guy T. Gould; Colonel J. J. Palmer, of Rockford, S. V. C.; G. Corry, Plainfield, J. V. C.; Captain James E. White, of Chicago, delegate to the National Encampment. A meeting will be held at noon, to-day, to which delegates from all parts of the State will be admitted. The meeting is to be of the mass order, and will listen to General McNulta, of Bloomington, and other distinguished gentlemen, who will speak on the Soldiers' and Sailors' Bounty Land bill.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE OPERA BOUFFE.

The third appearance of the Opera Bouffe Troupe was in "La Belle Helene." The audience was a large one, and discriminative for an opera bouffe audience, as was shown by the fact that the opera, as a whole, was not well done; and, notwithstanding the very liberal undress in the second act, failed to make a very decided impression. As compared with the "Grand Duchess," the performance showed a lamentable falling off. With the exception of *Paris* (Juteau), the costuming was inappropriate and shabby. Aimee, in the first act, in this respect, showed very poor taste; in the second there was so little of her costume as to be insufficient for criticism. Aimee is a good *Grand Duchess*, but a bad *Helen*. The character is a tedious one, unless it is kept constantly in action, and this she failed to do. It was only in the finales, that she entered into the real burlesque spirit of the *role*. In the finale of the second act, she was quite effective, and gave the "Un mari sage" with considerable vivacity and freedom. The meaning of the burlesque on the story of Helen and Paris and the original story itself, are not sufficiently well known to the general audience to make the opera appreciated, unless all the leading parts are strongly cast. This was not the case in this performance. With the exception of Juteau (*Paris*), who was really very excellent, and the two *Ajaxes*, the characters were wretchedly taken. *Menelaus*, *Achilles*, *Agamemnon*, and *Calchas* are in reality the strongest parts in the opera, but they were made the weakest. The orchestra and chorus did very creditably, but they could not redeem the general performance. The only really strong points in the representation were the finales to the first and second acts, and these were made so by dint of numbers, noise, and grotesquerie. "La Belle Helene" would be a good opera to omit from the repertoire hereafter. This evening "Genevieve de Brabant" will be given.

ITALIAN OPERA.

The advance announcements of the Italian Opera season already begin to appear, and foreshadow the time when Lucca and Kellogg will be upon the boards and opera-goers can once more enjoy their favorite amusement, from which they have so long been debarred by reason of the fire, which interrupted them just as they were prepared to enjoy a season in the newly-equipped Opera House. This time we shall have opera in McVicker's Theatre, where, in seasons past, some of the best representations of opera in this city have been given. The names of the two great artists, Lucca,—one of the most popular of European, and Kellogg, certainly the most popular of American, singers,—head the troupe, and, combined with other prominent artists who are now here, and an effective chorus and orchestra give promise of a very brilliant and enjoyable season. The season commences Feb. 3, and the first four operas will be as follows: Monday, "Favorita," with Lucca; Tuesday, "Il Trovatore," with Kellogg; Wednesday, "Faust," with Lucca; and Thursday, "Linda," with Kellogg. The sale of seats will commence on Wednesday, the 29th instant, so that is now in order to be getting the opera hats and cloaks in readiness.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

How to make $500.

Buy for a song a stylish, broken-down horse, one that is pronounced played out from lameness; cure him with a bottle or two of Centaur Liniment, and pocket the difference. The Liniment is simply one of the wonders of the world. Dumb beasts neigh out their gladness, and the sore, maimed, and crippled of the human family hobble in and go on their way rejoicing. Yes, it is wonderful.

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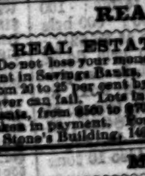

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White Cotton and W[illegible] Flannels, 17 cents.
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Ladies' Ribbed Merino Hose, 10 cts.
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INSURANCE STATEMENT.

FORTIETH SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT

OF THE CONDITION OF THE

Phenix Insurance Company,

OF BROOKLYN, N. Y.

On the First Day of January, 1873.

OFFICES IN BROOKLYN:

Phenix Building, 12 and 14 Court-st., W. D., 98 Broadway, Eastern District.

OFFICE IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK:

173 BROADWAY.

STEPHEN CROWELL, President.
CHAUNCEY BEDELL, Vice President.
PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.
WILLIAM R. CROWELL, Sec'y Mar. Dept.
THOMAS R. BURCH, General Agent.

CAPITAL.

Capital	$1,000,000.00
Gross Surplus	1,001,313.02
Total Assets	$2,001,313.02

ASSETS.

Cash in Bank	$ 145,492.44
Cash in course of transmission by agents	135,155.43
Loans on Bond and Mortgage, at 7 per cent	370,895.00
Call Loans on U. S. Bonds, &c., at 7 per cent	87,800.00
Bills receivable for Marine Premiums	154,104.22
United States, State, and County Bonds, market value	679,209.47
Uncollected Premiums, Fire and Marine	82,322.74
Accrued Interest	13,993.33
Real Estate owned by Company for offices	225,000.00
Wrecking Apparatus at Buffalo, N. Y.	17,000.00
Claims due Company for Salvages and Re-Insurance	80,181.71
Other property, sundry items	14,694.84
	$2,001,313.02

Liabilities........$367,472.76

THIRTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Jan. 14, 1873.

On this day the Directors of the Phenix Insurance Company declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent.

R. S. CRITCHELL, Agent,

127 LA SALLE-ST.

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PROPRIETORS.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm known as H. D. Frost & Co., located at 6[illegible] West Lake-st., corner of Wood, is dissolved, and the business, in an improved condition, will be conducted from and after the 15th of January, 1873, by Mrs. C. Frost Pomeroy, one of the old firm. Parties owing the firm will please call at the old stand and settle immediately.

MRS. C. FROST POMEROY, 6[illegible] West Lake-st.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of Mellen, Heth & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner, or the firm of Mellen, Bruse & Co., our successors, is authorized to settle the business of the late firm.

J. O. MELLEN,
H. S. HETH.

DISSOLUTION.

The undersigned retires this day from the firm of Mauran, Wright & Co.

B. D. SLOCUM.

Chicago, Jan. 1, 1873.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

The undersigned gives notice to everybody who has bought goods and chattels, &c., on the farm of Peter Hechtfertig, in the town of Orland, on the 15th of February, 1872, to pay for the same on the 15th of February, 1873, at the same place, without further notice.

PETER HART.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 22.

The main obstacle to progress toward an easier condition of finances in the West continues to be the lack of facilities for the transportation of products to the East. There was a better supply of cars to-day than any day for a week past, and shipments were very large; but it is to be feared it is only temporary, as it has been on several occasions before. The liberal shipments of the last two days will, however, help to relieve the money market a little, as is indicated by the increasing supply of exchange on the market. The heaviest demand for currency to go to the country is also probably over, and the return of it from the country is likely to be large within a few days. The decline in the aggregate deposits of the banks of this city since the first of this month is estimated to be not less than $1,000,000. This is an unusual experience for the first half of January, a season when deposits generally increase instead of decreasing. It shows that much of the usual demand for money that comes in December was this year deferred until after the 1st of January.

Exchange sold between banks to-day at 75c to $1 per $1,000 discount.

THE SPECIE RESUMPTION SCHEME.

The view taken by many intelligent members of Congress of the Senate Financial Committee's bill for specie resumption may be estimated by the following paragraph from the well-known and reliable Washington correspondent of the New York *Journal of Commerce* (W. P. C.), who has been circulating freely among members of the House and Senate, to get the drift of opinion. He writes: "The objection to the bill originates upon that part of the first section which authorizes the issue of 5 per cent coin bonds, redeemable at the option of the Government after ten years. These bonds are to be sold at par for legal tenders which the Secretary may reissue. One intelligent Congressman,—a bank President, who deems himself unfortunate in having been overlooked when Mr. Ames scattered the Credit Mobilier stock around,—seemed rather amused over this proposition, and said he had an active friend on Wall street who would like it very much, because he would buy gold with greenbacks and sell them at a premium ... a little while, and by keeping it up; for the whole effect of the first section of the Finance Committee's bill is, that it provides for the increase of the bonded debt, but no corresponding decrease of the greenbacks. Can anybody see how this is to bring greenbacks to par with gold, when at the same time it is notorious that the Government has nothing like a sufficient fund of specie to resume with? On the contrary, would it not be more likely to depress the value of all our outstanding bonds? Our 10-40 5 per cent bonds are now worth about 98 cents in gold and greenbacks are worth 88 cents in gold on the dollar, showing a difference of 10 cents on the dollar. If the values of greenbacks and bonds would be equalized by the Finance Committee's plan, it would probably be as much by the decline of the value of bonds as by the rise in the value in greenbacks. If the bill provided that the greenbacks received for bonds be at once cancelled, and never reissued, the case would be as different as day is from night. Greenbacks would then gradually advance to par with specie, without any actual redemption of them in coin.

REDEMPTION OF STAMPS.

A Washington correspondent of the *Journal of Commerce* says that, when the act repealing certain stamps went into effect, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue issued regulations which authorized the return of stamps that were no longer needed, and their redemption in check, match, and proprietary stamps. But subsequent to the issue of that circular, the Comptroller decided that the Commissioner had authority in law to redeem the stamps in money, and that plan was adopted. But stamps came pouring in for redemption so fast that the clerks could not handle them. Mr. Chapman, chief of the stamp division, has twelve ladies continually at work counting the stamps, sorting them into packages of each denomination, and going over them three times to be sure they are right. Most of the stamps come singly and not in sheets. There are at least 2,000 lots yet to be counted and paid for. These are being disposed of at the rate of ten to fifteen lots a day, and three, four or five months may yet be consumed in the effort to dispose of all the cases.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
5-20s of '62	114⅛	114⅜
5-20s of '64	114⅛	114⅜
5-20s of '65	115⅞	116
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July, ex. int.	114⅜	114⅝
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July, ex. int.	115⅛	115⅜
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July, ex. int.	115⅛	115⅜
10-40s	113	113⅛
U. S. 5s (new issue)	112⅞	113
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s	....	100 & int.
Chicago City 7s	....	99½ & int.
Cook County 7s	....	99½ & int.
Illinois, County and Township 10s	....	95@97½
Sterling Exchange (large drafts)	....	109⅝-110⅝
Gold Exchange	....	113⅛
Gold and Gold Coupons	113	113⅛

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Wednesday, Jan. 22:

CITY PROPERTY.

Holt st, bet Keenon and Blanche sts, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated Dec. 20, 1872; consideration, $600.

Lot 19, with buildings, in Block 3 of Webster's 3 and 4, in Block 45, of w ½, &c., Sec. 21, 39, 14, dated Jan. 6; consideration, $2,000.

Ogden av, bet Flournoy and Polk sts, s e f, 24 ft to alley, dated Aug. 1, 1872; consideration, $1,200.

North Paulina st, bet Brigham and Dean sts, e f, Lot 11, dated Sept. 16, 1872; consideration, $1,000.

Lot 4, in Block 6, of Millard & Decker's e ½ e ½ of n w ¼ Sec. 26, 39, 13, dated Oct. 29, 1872; consideration, $525.

Idaho st, bet West Polk and Taylor sts, e f, 33x125¾ ft, dated Jan. 7; consideration, $1,050.

Grant court, 264 ft s of West Twenty-second st, e f, 24x99 ft, dated Jan. 21; consideration, $700.

West Harrison st, s w cor of Gold st, Lot 45, dated Jan. 6; consideration, $3,000.

Lot 15, in Hull's Block 27, of w ½, etc., of Sec 17, 39, 14, dated Oct. 30, 1872; consideration, $2,600.

Lots 33 and 34, in Block 6, of Millard & Decker's e ½ s ½ of n w ¼ Sec 26, 39, 13, dated Jan. 1; consideration, $2,500.

Cornelia st, w of and near Noble st, s f, 25 ft to alley, dated June 14, 1872; consideration, $1,200.

Arnold st, bet Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth sts, w f, 25 ft to alley, dated Jan. 21; consideration, $1,000.

Halsted st, bet Sixteenth and Seventeenth sts, e f, 29x99 ft, with building, dated Jan. 9; consideration, $6,500.

South Water st, bet State st and Wabash av, n f, 22 ft to alley, dated Oct. 23, 1872; consideration, $15,000.

Lot 96, in Block 34, in Sec 19, 39, 14, dated Jan. 3; consideration, $800.

Lot 86, in same, dated Jan. 14; consideration, $800.

Lot 85, in same, dated Jan. 14; consideration, $800.

Lot 82, in same, dated Jan. 17; consideration, $800.

Lot 93, in same, dated Jan. 4; consideration, $800.

Lot 94, in same, dated Jan. 3; consideration, $800.

Lot 92, in same, dated Jan. 3; consideration, $800.

Wabash av, bet Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth sts, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated Dec. 26, 1872; consideration, $2,500.

Henry st, 141 ft e of Ashland av, s f, 24¼x124 ft, dated Dec. 31, 1872; consideration, $1,100.

Fremont st, bet Clay and Willow sts, e f, 24x125 ft, dated Dec. 1, 1872; consideration, $1,300.

Lot 19, in Sub-block 1 of Sutton's Block 28, in Sec 33, 39, 14, dated June 7, 1872; consideration, $800.

West Van Buren st, 53 ft e of Francisco st, n f, 50x100 ft, dated Jan. 15; consideration, $1,800.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

South Peoria st, n w cor of Hickling av, e f, 56½x126 ft, dated Dec. 31, 1872; consideration, $350.

Lots 11 and 12, Block 6, of w ½ of n w ¼ Sec 14, 38, 14, dated Jan. 20; consideration, $2,000.

Lot 36, in Block 2, of Eberhart and Treat n e ¼ s w ¼ of n e ¼ Sec 9, 38, 14, dated March 30, 1872; consideration, $500.

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 22.

The following were the receipts and shipments of produce at this point during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1873.	RECEIPTS. 1872.	SHIPMENTS. 1873.	SHIPMENTS. 1872.
Flour, brls	5,201	3,366	4,435	2,657
Wheat, bu	25,829	8,246	2,834	3,613
Corn, bu	85,525	95,920	4,876	31,593
Oats, bu	31,500	16,245	14,690	14,981
Rye, bu	4,107	728	400	1,897
Barley, bu	18,230	2,900	7,093	1,244
Grass Seed, lbs	33,705	135,920	6,454	65,400
Flax Seed, lbs	40,000	....	....	....
Broom Corn, lbs	10,[illegible]0	46,610	14,150	2,012
Cured Meats, lbs	79,[illegible]	230,670	2813,493	1942,154
Beef, brls	....	65	295	30
Pork, brls	40	925	270	297
Lard, lbs	90,240	157,390	325,600	306,610
Tallow, lbs	28,827	28,970	....	....
Butter, lbs	97,571	28,922	11,120	32,000
Dressed Hogs, No	3,543	3,298	1,885	1,027
Live Hogs, No	23,021	11,056	5,283	2,047
Cattle, No	1,625	1,739	859	779
Sheep, No	2,168	1,138	1,488	190
Hides, lbs	221,475	368,330	107,960	156,140
Highwines, brls	453	339	300	315
Wool, lbs	65,990	17,730	122,000	49,030
Potatoes, bu	395	....	....	....
Lumber, m ft	180	403	377	447
Shingles, m	240	160	237	160
Lath, m	40	292	18	....
Salt, brls	....	40	530	800

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 3,134 bu wheat, 3,429 bu corn, 1,159 bu oats, 1,534 bu rye, 5,722 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 73 cars wheat, 209 cars corn, 31 cars oats, 8 cars rye, 28 cars barley. Total, 349 cars, or 133,000 bu.

There is quite a breeze stirring in barley circles, about the quality of barley in the Rock Island Elevators. It seems that large quantities of No. 3 have been taken from other houses, and after being passed through the cleaning process, were inspected into the Rock Island as No. 2. It is stated that rejected has been raised to No. 3 in a similar way.

There is no doubt of the fact; cleaning business is carried on openly and above board. The only question is that relative to the mischief, if any. Some grain is passed into an inferior grade simply because it is a little too dirty for a higher grade; and no particular harm is done to any one individual, though the tendency of the system is to depress the average quality of each grade. But it is claimed that the most usual distinction between No. 2 and No. 3 barley is one of color, and the color cannot be changed by cleaning.

The suggestion was made in these columns a few weeks ago, that the warehousemen should refuse to receive doctored grain for storage, unless in separate parcels, so that it may be sold on its merits by sample. There is one warehouse firm in this city that has worked under this rule for several years past, and the example cannot be too soon followed by the rest. If the rule be not generally adopted, then strict orders should be issued to the Inspectors to grade the city doctored grain where it belongs, as they are required to assign country mixtures to the lowest grade found in the mixed lot. With such a rule, and a Chief Inspector who knows enough to be able to enforce it, and honest enough to do so, the grain cleaning, or doctoring business would be reduced to legitimate dimensions. Till then our grain dealers are liable every now and then to lose 3 or more cents per bu by the discovery that grain bought by men in good faith has been doctored up from an inferior grade.

The proposed rule of our Board of Trade shall relation to members who fail to pay their liabilities, is meeting with increasing favor. If it were once made the rule that the failure to pay is itself a suspension of membership, and that such failure must be announced by the party who fails to pay, under penalty of a serious reduction of his chances for readmission, there would be a vast increase of confidence, which would make a wonderful difference to the volume of our trade in produce. We may add that the chief reason for discontinuing the "call" a few months ago, was the fact that it was next to impossible to avoid dealing with doubtful parties under the call system.

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were generally firm to-day, several being higher, with fair activity for the winter season. The principal demand was for wheat and corn, both of which were more active than usual; but there was a good inquiry in most other departments. The weather had little to do with the tone of affairs to-day, as operators seem to have generally come to the conclusion that they cannot calculate upon it in advance, even with the help of "Old Probabilities," and his 79.1 per cent of accuracy in forecasts.

There was decided improvement in the tone of the grocery market. There was a noticeable increase in the volume of business transacted, and a firm and more confident feeling was evinced by jobbers generally. No changes were reported in values, but there was increased firmness in coffees, sugars, and syrups, and in the first mentioned article there are indications of a further advance. Dry goods continue dull, though in comparison with this day week the volume of trade exhibits some improvement. Prices remain firm. In the butter and cheese markets no changes were visible. Coal was quiet and firm. Canned goods are moving more freely, and prices are working firmer. The fish trade continues to improve, and the market exhibits a firm tone. Dried fruits remain dull. The general features of the hay, hide and leather markets remain unchanged. Oils were quoted with no change in value, save for carbon, which was again a ½c lower, and quoted at 23c.

The demand for lumber is still light, although a gradual improvement is noticeable, and a more active trade is generally anticipated as soon as the weather shall become settled. Brick, lime, cement, naval stores and nails were dull and unchanged. Iron and steel were in moderate demand and steady at the quotations. Metals were quiet and firm. Wool was in moderate request. Fleece, washed, are now quoted at 45@56c; other grades are unchanged. Hops were quiet and firm. Timothy seed was active and 5@10c higher, quotable at $3.00@3.50; clover was in fair request at $5.00@5.25; other seeds were in moderate request and steady. Choice poultry was in demand, and firm at the quotations. Game was quiet and steady, only a slight local demand exists. Eggs were firm at 28@30c for fresh. Green fruits were in moderate demand on local account, at previous prices.

Highwines were quiet and steady at yesterday's quotations, with buyers at 87½c and sellers at 88c. Sales were reported of 200 brls at 88c per gallon.

Dressed hogs were in active shipping request, and advanced about 5c per 100 lbs, in sympathy with live, though the market was very slow in opening, little being done till nearly 1 o'clock. Heavy hogs sold at $4.40@4.45, and light at 4.60@4.65; both closing strong at the outside. Sales were reported of 118 head at $4.65; 68 at $4.60; 48 at $4.55; 365 at $4.50; 2,117 at $4.45; 120 at $4.42½; 337 at $4.40; 161, dividing on 200 lbs, at $4.45@4.65; 240 at $4.45@4.60; 113 at $4.40@4.60. Total, 4,187 head.

Provisions were quiet, but strong, advancing 5c per brl on pork, and 5c per 100 lbs on lard, with a corresponding feeling in meats, in sympathy with a slight advance in the price of live hogs. There was not an active demand, but packers were very firm in their views, and would not sell except at full asking rates. There are plenty of orders for meats here, if transportation facilities could be obtained; but railroad cars are quoted almost as scarce as hen's teeth, and a vast amount of product is now laying here, for which the buyers cannot pay, as they have no means of sending it forward. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller January, $11.85@11.90; do seller February, $12.00@12.05; do seller March, $12.25@12.30; do seller April, $12.45@12.50; prime mess, $11.00; extra prime, $9.00@9.25. Lard, cash, or seller January, $7.25@7.30; do seller February, $7.35@7.40; do seller March, $7.60@7.65; do seller April, $7.75@7.80. Green hams at 8¼c for 15-lb averages, and 7¾c for 16-lb averages. Sweet pickled hams 1@1½c above the price of green. Green shoulders, 3⅝c; do rough sides, 5⅛@5¼c; do short ribs, 5⅜@5½c; do short clear, 5⅝@5¾c; dry salted meats quotable at 3⅞@4c for shoulders; 5¾@5⅞c for short ribs, and 6⅛c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, seller January, quoted at 4⅛@4⅜c. English meats for delivery in January, 5¾@6c for Cumberlands; 6⅛@6¼c for short ribs or long clear; 6⅜@6½c for short clear; 8¼@9c for long cut hams. Bacon is quoted at 5½c for shoulders, 7⅝c for clear ribs, 7¾c for short clear, all packed. Mess beef, $8.50@9.00; extra mess do, $9.50@10.00; beef hams, $27.00@28.00. City tallow, 7½@7⅝c; grease quotable at 5¼@6½c. Sales were reported of 500 brls mess pork at $11.90; 500 brls do at $11.85; 750 brls do seller March at $12.30; 650 brls do at $12.25; 500 brls do seller April at $12.50; 500 tcs lard at $7.50; 60,000 lbs do at $6.80, loose; 250 tcs lard, seller March, at $12.60; 80,000 lbs shoulders at 3⅝c; 10,000 lbs do at 4⅛c, boxed; 50 bxs long clear on private terms; 50 bxs light short ribs at 6⅛c; 40,000 lbs do at 6⅛c loose; 25,000 lbs green short ribs at 5⅜c; 25,000 lbs do at 5⅝c; 20,000 lbs green hams (15 lbs) at 8¼c; 20,000 lbs do (16 lbs) at 7⅝c; 600 pcs do at (17 lbs) 7⅝c; 60,000 lbs do (20 lbs) at 6⅛c; 5,000 lbs sweet pickled hams (16 lbs) at 8⅝c; 500 tcs do (20 lbs) at 7¾c; 200 brls city tallow at 7⅝c; 48 pkgs white grease at 6⅝c.

Flour was active and strong, under a good demand for shipment, with a fair local inquiry. Stocks are very light, and New York was again quoted stronger; so that our dealers experienced no difficulty in obtaining full previous prices, and some asked a slight advance. Bran was 50c per ton higher. Sales were reported of 100 brls white winter extras (People's Palmyra), at $9.75; 100 brls do on private terms; 100 brls spring extras (M. & E.), at $8.00; 600 brls do (Oriental), at $7.00; 25 brls do at $6.62½; 100 brls do (Marion), at $6.25; 100 brls do at $5.75; 50 brls do at $5.12½; 700 brls on private terms; 25 brls superfines (Red Fox), at $4.25; 100 brls do at $4.00; 100 brls do at $3.00; 100 brls rye (G., L. & Co.), at $4.85; 25 brls buckwheat at $7.50; 25 brls do (Early Riser), at $7.00. Total, 2,250 brls. Also 10 tons bran, at $11.50 on track.

Wheat was active and firm, though averaging ⅝c lower than yesterday, owing chiefly to increased offerings and early expectations of larger receipts, now that the weather is more settled, as reports were received from several points stating that the warehouses in the country are filling up quite rapidly, and only wait for railroad cars to move the grain into this city. This news brought out free sellers, and made buyers cautious, which made the meeting before 'Change one of the quietest that has been known for some time. But the drop attracted buyers, and about 12 o'clock a good many country orders came in to buy, some being limited to $1.25⅞ for next month, and some to $1.26. This steadied the market, and made it active, and the subsequent receipt of advices of greater strength in New York, caused a decided advance later, and a good local speculative demand. There was a fair shipping inquiry for the lower grades. Seller February opened at $1.26⅛, declined to $1.25⅛, advanced to $1.26⅛, fell back ⅛c, rose to $1.26⅛, and closed firm at $1.26⅛. Seller March sold at $1.28@1.29, closing at $1.28⅞. Seller the month, or cash No. 2 spring, sold at $1.25@1.25⅛, closing at $1.25⅝@1.25⅜. No. 1 spring was quiet and strong at $1.32. No. 3 spring closed at $1.12¼, and rejected do at $1.00. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 1 spring at $1.32; 10,000 bu No. 2 spring at $1.25⅛; 24,800 bu do at $1.25⅛; 28,800 bu do at $1.25⅛; 19,000 bu do at $1.25; 800 bu No. 3 spring at $1.12½; 1,600 bu do at $1.12¼; 15,600 bu do at $1.12; 4,800 bu do at $1.11⅝; 2,000 bu rejected spring at $1.00; 2,000 bu do at 99c; 400 bu by sample at $1.30 on track. Total, 110,200 bu.

Corn was more active than on any day for several weeks past, and stronger, advancing ¼@⅜c, which is a big change in corn, being the same percentage as 1⅛c in wheat. There was no shipping inquiry, but all the offerings of cash lots were freely taken by parties who bought to carry against options sold for next month. The demand for all classes of options was good, but was chiefly for next month, and mostly from the short interest, which is a very large one, and has held off long in hopes of a further decline. A slight advance this morning, due to firmness in New York and lighter receipts here, frightened some of them into filling, and the further advance this caused brought out a still increased demand. Seller the month, or cash No. 2, opened at 30⅛c, and advanced to 30⅜c at the close. Seller February opened at 30⅝c, and closed at 31@31⅛c. Seller March sold at 31¼@31⅜c; seller April at 32@32⅛c; seller May at 36@36⅛c; and seller June at 37@37⅛c, all closing at the outside. Cash sales were reported of 15,000 bu No. 2 at 30⅜c; 67,000 bu do at 30¼c; 81,000 bu do at 30⅛c; 6,200 bu do at 30⅛c; 1,600 bu rejected at 27⅛c; 3,600 bu do at 27⅛c; 400 bu do at 27c. Total, 174,800.

Oats were a shade more active, and averaged nearly ⅛c higher, though there was not much demand. New York was quoted firm, and our receipts were light, which enabled holders to insist on full prices. Seller the month, or cash No. 2, sold at 25⅛@25⅜c; seller February at 25⅛@25⅝c; seller March at 26@26⅛c; seller April at 26⅞@27c, and seller May at 29⅞c. All closed firm. Cash sales were reported of 4,200 bu No. 2 at 25⅜c; 3,000 bu do at 25⅛c; 3,000 bu rejected at 22⅛c; 1,200 bu do at 22c. Total, 11,400 bu

Rye was more active, and firmer, under a good demand; with 68c bid for regular No. 2, and 68⅛c bid for fresh receipts. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 2 at 68⅛c, and 9,000 bu do at 68c.

Barley was dull and again lower. No. 2 opened 1c higher than at 1 o'clock yesterday, but soon broke, and closed dull at 74⅛c, which was a further drop of 1⅛c. No. 3 declined 4c, closing at about 60c. No. 2 in Armour, Dole & Co.'s sold at 35c, and the weakness on unspecified houses was understood to be largely due to the fact that Rock Island receipts were expected to be delivered on all such sales; which no body wanted, for reasons above noted. Seller February sold at 75@77c, closing at the inside. Seller March sold early at 79c. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 2 (A. D. & Co.) at 85c; 400 bu do at 77c; 400 bu do at 74⅛c; 2,400 bu No. 3 at 63c; 400 bu do at 62c; 400 bu rejected at 54c; 1,200 bu do at 53c; 800 bu by sample at 90c; 400 bu do at 83c; 400 bu do at 82⅛c; 400 bu do at 80c; 400 bu do at 74c, all on track; 1,600 bu do at 62c delivered. Total, 10,000 bu.

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was fairly active and ⅜c lower. No. 2 spring sold at $1.25⅛@1.25⅜ seller February, and $1.27⅞@1.28 seller March, both options closing at the inside. Corn was moderately active and firmer, at 30⅜@30⅝c seller the month, and 31@31⅛c seller February, both closing at the inside. Other grain and provisions were inactive and nominal.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 22.

ALCOHOL—Was in moderate demand, at $1.76@1.82 for 94 per cent proof.

BROOM CORN—The demand is almost entirely for the better grades. Common is in large supply, and very dull. We quote: No. 1 hurl, 6½@7c per lb; No. 1 stalk braid, 5@5½c; No. 2 do, 4@4½c; No. 3 do, 3@3½c; inside green, 3¼c; do red tip, 3@4c; do pale and red, 2@1½c.

BUTTER—In the butter market fair activity prevailed, and if we except medium grades, which are still weak, there was rather more of firmness in the market. Shippers and local retailers were buying liberally at the annexed range of prices: Good to choice roll, 17@21c; strictly choice dairy packed, 20@25c; medium to good, 17@20c; inferior to common, 7@15c.

BAGGING—Under this head nothing new was noted. The demand continues light and value remain firm and unchanged. We quote: Stark, 36½c; Ludlow, 35c; Lewistown, 34c; American, 32½c; Amoskeag, 32½c; Otter Creek, 33½c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 20@22½c; gunnies, single, 18@19c; do, double, 29c; wool sacks, 58@60c.

BEANS—Prime grades continue to meet with a fair local demand. Choice hand picked navies would bring 2.50@2.75 but they are very scarce. We again quote: Navies at $2.50@2.75; fair to prime, $2.00@2.40; common to medium, $1.50@2.00.

BUILDING MATERIALS—There was no special change to note. The inquiry is very light, and restricted to small lots. Prices remain without material variation, as follows: Stucco, $2.50@2.75; New York stucco, casting, $4.00; superfine do, $4.25@4.50; Rosendale cement, $2.25@2.50; Utica cement, $2.00 per brl; Louisville cement, $2.00; Akron cement, $2.00; marble dust, $3.25@3.50; lime, in bulk, $1.00; lime (brls) $1.25@1.30 per brl; white sand, per brl, $2.75@3.00; plastering hair, per bu, 40@50c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@50.00; building brick (common), $10.50@15.00; country brick, $10.50@11.00; Woodstock pressed range at $25.00@40.00; St. Louis hydraulic pressed, $45.00, del.; Milwaukee, $38.00, del.; Racine, $30.00, del.; Hillsdale, $25.00, del.; fire clay, per brl, $4.00@5.00. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 40 and 5 per cent is made by dealers.

	First quality.	Double strength.
6x 8 to 7x 9	$ 5.75	$8.00
7x10 to 8x10	6.50	9.00
8x11 to 10x12	7.00	9.50
8x14 to 10x15	7.50	11.00
10x14 to 12x18	8.00	13.00
14x16 to 16x20	8.50	15.00
14x22 to 16x24	9.00	17.00
18x22 to 18x30	10.50	18.50
20x26 to 24x30	12.00	20.00
26x28 to 24x36	13.00	22.00
26x34 to 26x40	14.00	24.00
28x38 to 26x44	15.00	26.00
28x46 to 30x48	16.00	27.00
30x50 to 32x52		28.00
32x54 to 34x56		34.00
34x58 to 34x60		38.00
26x60 to 40x60		40.00

CANNED GOODS AND PICKLES—In this market there was fair activity, for the season, and prices were again firm all around. There is a temporary scarcity of oysters and lobsters, and prices have something of an upward tendency. We repeat our quotations of yesterday, as follows:

CANNED GOODS.

Peaches, 2 lb	$1.85@ 2.05
Peaches, 3 lb	2.85@ 3.20
Pears, 2 lb	2.00@ 2.25
Plums, damsons, 2 lb	2.00@ 2.25
Plums, green gages, 2 lb	2.75@ 3.25
Quinces, 2 lb	2.75@ 3.00
Strawberries, 2 lb	2.60@ 2.75
Raspberries	2.50@ 2.75
Blackberries, 2 lb	2.00@ 2.25
Gooseberries, 2 lb	2.50@ 2.75
Tomatoes, 2 lb	2.15@ 2.25
Tomatoes, 3 lb	2.50@ 2.70
Corn, Elgin	2.80@ 3.00
Corn, Benton Harbor	2.65@ 2.85
Corn, Yarmouth	2.80@ 3.00
Peas, 2 lb, pod	3.15@ 3.50
Peas, 2 lb, soaked	1.60@ 1.70
Lima beans, 2 lb	2.60@ 2.75
Succotash, 2 lb	2.35@ 2.50
Lobster, 2 lb	3.40@ 3.50
Lobster, 1 lb	2.40@ 2.50
Oysters, 2 lb	2.25
Oysters, 1 lb	1.30@ 1.50

PICKLES.

Small, brls, 2,200 per pkg	$10.50@11.50
Small, ½ brls, 1,100 per pkg	6.00@ 6.50
Medium, brls, 1,200 per pkg	8.50@ 9.50
Medium, ½ brls, 600 per pkg	5.25@ 5.75
Large, brls, 600 per pkg	7.50@ 8.50
Large, ½ brls, 300 per pkg	4.75@ 5.25
In 10 gall. kegs, per keg	3.75@ 4.25
In 5 gall. kegs, per keg	2.75@ 3.25
Chow Chow (Harvey) qts	5.75@ 6.25
Chow Chow (Harvey) pts	3.00@ 3.50
Chow Chow (C. & B.), qts	6.50@ 7.00
Chow Chow (C. & B.) pts	3.75@ 4.00

CHEESE—Business continues inactive, and prices were again weak. There was, however, no quotable decline, and we repeat our list as follows: New York factory, 13@14c; Ohio factory, 11@12½c; Western factory, 11@12½c.

COAL—This market remains firm, with prices unchanged. Only a fair amount of trading was done to-day. We quote: Lehigh lump, $13.00; Lehigh prepared, $13.00; Lackawanna, $12.00; Erie, $10.50@11.00; Briar Hill, $10.50@11.00; Walnut Hill, $10.50; Blossburg, $10.00; Cherry Mine, $10.00; Hocking Valley, $10.00@10.50; Cannel coal, $10.00; Indiana block, $9.50@10.00; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $7.00.

COOPERAGE—Packers' goods met with a fair inquiry, at about yesterday's prices. Other descriptions were in moderate request and steady. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.20@1.25; lard tierces, $1.60@1.70; whiskey barrels, $2.00@2.25; flour barrels, 50@55c; rough staves, $15.00@26.00; whiskey barrel staves, $22.00@25.00 per m; bucked staves, $27.00@31.00; flour staves, $8.50@9.50; circle flour headings, 7@8c ⅌ set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@15.00 ⅌ m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@35.00 ⅌ m. Sales include: 420 pork barrels at $1.20; 103 tierces at $1.60.

EGGS—Continue to meet with a moderate local demand. Strictly fresh are scarce and firm, at 28@30c; pickled are salable at 21@24c. Sales include 125 pkgs fresh at 28@30c; 40 brls pickled at 24c; 600 doz do at 22@23c; 10 brls do at at 21c.

FEATHERS—Trade is quiet, but prices are well sustained, as there is only a moderate supply on hand, and the receipts are rather light. We again quote: Prime live geese at 66@68c from first hands; jobbing prices, 70@75c for assorted feathers; mixed feathers quotable at 25@55c; chicken, 6@8c.

FISH—In the fish market no new features were developed. Steady improvement is noticeable in the demand, and a firm tone pervades the market, both for lake and saltwater descriptions. We repeat our quotations of yesterday: No. 1 whitefish, $5.50@5.75; No. 2 do, $5.25@5.50; No. 1 trout, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 shore mackerel, $11.00@11.25; No. 1 bay, $8.50@8.75; No. 2 bay mackerel, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $1.85@1.90; bank codfish, $5.50@5.75; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; box herring, No. 1, 31@33c; box herring, scaled, 42@45c; Columbia River salmon, new, half-brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Trade was again reported dull, and a weak feeling seemed to prevail. There was no quotable change in values: Dates, 9@9½c; figs, 15@16c; figs, box, 17@18c; Turkey prunes, 1872, 8½@9c; raisins, $2.45@2.55; blackberries, new, 10½@11c; raspberries, 43@45c; pitted cherries, 25@28c; peaches, pared, 21@24c; peaches, halves, 6½@7c; do mixed, 5½@6c; Zante currants, 1872, 8½@9c; do 1871, 7@7½c; apples, Southern, new, 5@5½c; do Western, 5½@6c; Michigan, 6½@7½c. NUTS—Filberts, 14@15c; almonds, Terragona, 21@22c; English walnuts, 15@16c; Naples walnuts, 21@22c; Brazils, 13@14c; pecans, 11@12½c; African peanuts, 6½@7c; Wilmington peanuts, 7@8c; Tennessee peanuts, 7@8c.

GAME—The market was quiet and without essential change. The demand is chiefly local; shippers are not operating as the Eastern markets are dull, and relatively as low as this. Prairie chickens are quoted at $3.00@3.12½; quail at $1.00@1.20; venison, 14c for saddles; carcass, 7@8c; buffalo, 4@6c; antelope, 14@15c. Sales include 20 doz prairie chickens at $3.12½; 54 doz at $3.00; 20 doz quail at $1.20; 5 doz at $1.15; 81 doz at $1.10; 20 doz at $1.00.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples and cranberries continue to meet with a moderate local demand. Oranges are in fair supply and request. Lemons are quiet at $6.00@7.50 per box. We continue to quote: Apples at $2.75@4.00 per brl from store; cranberries (cultivated) at $10.00@12.00 per brl; wild do at $7.00@8.00; California pears at $4.00@4.50; lemons at $6.00@7.00 per box; Valencia oranges, $10.00@12.00 per case; do per box, $4.00; Louisiana do, $12.00 per brl; Malaga grapes, $7.00@8.00 per box.

GROCERIES—There is an increasing inquiry for staple and fancy groceries, and a more cheerful and firmer feeling prevails among the trade generally. Not only are mail orders coming in more freely, but the attendance of buyers in person is noticeably on the increase, and the aggregate of sales during the past three days is probably larger than for any corresponding period within the past six weeks. Coffees continue active, and have a further upward tendency. Syrups and sugars are also working firmer. Other goods in the list were quoted steady. Following are the prices:

BI-CARB. SODA—7¼@8c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 30@31c; O. G. Java, 26@27c; Java, No. 2, 24½@25c; fancy Rio, 23¾@24¼c; choice do, 23¼@23¾c; prime Rio, 23@23¼c; good do, 22@22¾c; common do, 20½@21c; Singapore, 23¼@23¾c; Costa Rica, fancy, 24¼@24¾c; do, prime, 23¼@23¾c; Maricaibo, 23@23½c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 20½@21c; Stearine, full weight, 15¼@16¼c; do short weight, 14¼@15c.

RICE—Patna, 8¼@8¾c; Rangoon, 7¾@8c; Carolina, 9@9¼c; Louisiana, 7½@8c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 14¼@14¾c; crushed, powdered, and granulated, 13½@13¾c; A, standard, 12¾@12⅞c; do No. 2, 12⅜@12½c; B, 12@12¼c; extra C, 11¾@12c; C, No. 2, 11¼@11¾c; yellow C, 11⅛@11⅜c; choice brown, 11@11¼c; prime do, 10½@11c; fair do, 10¼@10½c; choice molasses sugar, 10¼@11c; fair do, 9@9¼c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 11@11¼c; do prime, 10¼@11c; do fair, 9¾@10¼c; do common, 9@9¾c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.35@1.40; silver drips extra fine, 72@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 45@50c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 75@80c; do prime, 70@75c; do common, 60@65c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 55@60c; common molasses, 30@40c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 28@30c; cassia, 40@42c; pepper, 22¼@23¼c; nutmegs, $1.20@1.25; ginger, pure, 25@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 15@20c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6¼@6¾c; German mottled, 7¼@7¾c; Golden West, 6¾@6½c; White Lily, 6¾@6¾c; White Rose, 6¼@6½c; brown Windsor, 4¼@4½c; palm, 5@5¼c; Savon Imperial, 6¼@6⅝c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9¼@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5¼@6c.

HAY—Was quoted steady and quiet. Wholesale dealers are paying the following,—cars to contain 18,000 lbs or over: ON TRACK—Timothy, beater pressed, $16.00@17.00; timothy, loose pressed, $15.00@16.00; prairie, pressed, $10.00@11.00. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, $15.00@16.00; prairie, loose, $9.50@10.50. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Continue in good request on local and Eastern account and rule comparatively steady at the following quotations: Green butchers', 7c; green salted, cured, heavy, 11c; do light, 12c; part cured, 9½@10c; green frozen, 9@9½c; green calf, 17@17½c; green city veal kip, prime, 14c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry kip, 22c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, 19@20; deacons, 50@55c; damaged, 7½@8c; all other damaged stock, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

HOPS—Were quiet and firm. A good many brewers are supplied for a while at least; and others are buying in small quantities only. The following quotations are based on cash sales: Prime to choice Western at 42@52c; fair to good, 35@40c; common to medium, 25@30c; Eastern, 42@52c; English, 45@50c; Belgian, 45@50c.

HONEY—The offerings are meagre and consist chiefly of strained and medium grades. Strictly prime is scarce and would bring 28@32c. Sales are slow. We quote: Choice white comb at 28@32c; medium grades at 20@25c; inferior and strained honey at 12½@18c.

IRON AND STEEL—There was moderate inquiry for iron at the quotations, as follows:

Flat iron	4	5-10@ 5	8-10	rates
Heavy bands	5	6-10@ 5	8-10	rates
Light bands	6	@ 6	2-10	rates
Hoops	5	5-10@ 5	5-10	rates
Rounds and square	5	@ 5	8-10	rates
Shafting iron	5	5-10@ 5	8-10	rates
Ovals	5	5-10@ 5	8-10	rates
Half oval and half rounds	5	6-10@ 5	8-10	rates
Horse-shoe iron	5	6-10@ 7		rates
Sheet iron, No. 24	6¾	@ 7¾		rates
Plate iron	7	@ 7¾		rates
Russia iron		20c		⅌ lb
Russia iron, No. 1 stained		18c		⅌ lb
Norway nail rods	9	@10c		⅌ lb
German plow steel	11½	@12c		⅌ lb
English cast plow steel	12	@12½c		⅌ lb
American tool steel	17	@18c		⅌ lb
Chrome tool steel		@20		rates
English tool steel	21	@22		rates
English spring steel	11½	@12½c		⅌ lb

LEATHER—In connection with this market no additional features of interest were developed. The demand continues to improve, and a firm, buoyant feeling is prevalent. The advance in French stock, and in certain lines of domestic leather, noted yesterday, is firmly adhered to, and we repeat our quotations:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 39@ 41
Country harness	36@ 38
Line, city, ⅌ lb	41@ 43
Kip, ⅌ lb	60@ 1.10
Kip, veals	80@ 1.15
City upper, No. 1, ⅌ ft	28@ 30
City upper, No. 2, ⅌ ft	25@ 27
Country upper, No. 1	25@ 27
Collar, ⅌ ft	20@ 23
Calf, city	1.20@ 1.40
Calf, country	1.10@ 1.25
Rough upper, light	35@ 38
Rough upper, heavy	32@ 35
Rough upper, damaged	27@ 30
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	35@ 37
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 1	33@ 35
"B. A." sole	30@ 32

OAK.

Calf	1.25@ 1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	95@ 1.10
Kip, No. 2, heavy	75@ 80
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@90.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@80.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.80@ 2.35
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.75@ 2.25
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.65@ 2.15
French kip, 80 to 100 lbs	1.00@ 1.50

LUMBER—Business in this department is still very quiet, and prices are without material change. Dealers anticipate a better trade as soon as the weather shall become more settled. Stocks are moderately large, and ample for present requirements. We quote:

First clear	$52.00@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00@45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00@43.00
First and second clear siding, together	23.00@24.00
Common siding	20.00@22.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	37.00@39.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	30.00@33.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upward	35.00@40.00
A stock boards	37.00@40.00
B stock boards	28.00@30.00
Common boards	15.00@17.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	15.00@16.00
Fencing	15.00@16.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	18.00@24.00
Pickets, square	15.00@16.00
Pickets, flat	12.00@15.00
Cedar posts, split	16.00@18.00
Cedar posts, round	20.00@22.00
Lath	3.75@4.00
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50@2.00
A or Star	3.50@4.00

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Oak (dry)	$25.00@40.00
Black walnut	25.00@80.00
Maple	15.00@35.00
Ash (dry)	30.00@40.00
Butternut	25.00@50.00
Counter tops (select)	1.00@ 1.50
Flooring, 6-in. grooved and matched	75.00
Axles	60@ 75
Wagon poles (each)	55@ 60
Hickory	50.00@75.00
Box boards	35.00@40.00
Common	20.00@25.00
Clear	30.00@35.00
Culls	12.00@14.00

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—There was no particular change. The demand continues light, and prices are without alteration, as follows:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $14.00; do, 12x12, $14.50; do, 14x20, $15.00; do, roofing, IC, $13.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 40c; small, 41c; bar, 42c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11c; half casks, 11½c; less quantity, 11½c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7½c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 48c; braziers, over 12 lbs 47c; tinned copper, 43c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 8c.

NAILS—Were quiet and steady at the recent decline, as follows: 10d, per keg, $5.50 rates; 8d, do, $5.75; 6d, do, $6.00; 4d do, $6.25; 3d do, $7.00; 3d do, fine, $8.25; 2d do, $8.75; clinch, $7.75.

NAVAL STORES—Were dull. We nominally quote:

Manilla rope, ⅌ lb	$ 13 @ 19
Sisal rope, ⅌ lb	16 @ 17
Hemp sash cord, ⅌ lb	29 @ 23
Marline, ⅌ lb	20 @ 23
Tarred rope, ⅌ lb	17 @ 19
Oakum, ⅌ bale	5.00 @5.25
Pitch, ⅌ brl	6.00 @7.00
Tar, ⅌ brl	6.00 @7.00

OILS—Carbon was again weak and lower, declining at ½c, or to 23c. Aside from this no changes were noted, prices ruling steady and firm at former quotations. Following are the prices current: Carbon, 23@23½c; extra lard oil, 72c; No. 1, 67c; No. 2, 62c; linseed, raw, 88c; do boiled, 93c; whale, 88c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neatsfoot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 95c; do No. 1, 80c; bank oil, 68@70c; straits, 72@75c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 74c; naphtha, 63° gravity, 25c; naphtha, common, 20c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—Remain dull at the quotations given below:

WHITE LEAD.

Strictly pure	$ 11.50
Fancy brands	10.00@11.00

ZINC.

Genuine Veille Montague	14.50
American	12.50
Snow white	11.00

COLORS.

Railroad colors	11.00@11.50
Palace car colors	9.50@10.50
Rochelle ochre	3.50
English Ven. red	3.50
English orange mineral	14.50@15.00
Pittsburg orange mineral	13.00
English red lead	12.00
American red lead	11.00@11.50
Scarlet Vermillion	23.00
Paris white	4.00
Whiting	2.50

POTATOES—Are selling quite readily in lots from store at 75@85c. Car lots are in better demand, and choice peachblows, free from frost, sold at 70c on track. A great many of the offerings are more or less damaged by frost, which has a tendency to weaken prices somewhat, but sound lots are salable at full prices. We note sales of 100 bu Michigan at 90c; 350 bu at 80@85c; 200 bu peachblows, from store, at 75c; 200 bu frosted at 55c; 3 cars choice peachblows at 70c on track.

POULTRY—The receipts are still very light, on account of the storm, it is said; and choice fresh stock meets with a fair demand, chickens being mostly called for. There was no material change in prices. Turkeys are quotable at 10@13c; chickens at $3.00@4.50; geese, $7.00@8.00; sales include 500 lbs (fancy) turkeys at 13c; 1,700 lbs at 12½c; 1,500 lbs at 12@12½c; 500 lbs at 11c; 10 doz extra large chickens at $4.50. 25 doz choice do at $4.00; 33 doz at $3.50@3.75. 37 doz at $3.00; 4 doz choice geese at $10.00; 3 doz at $8.00; 2 doz do poor at $6.00.

SALT—Was in moderate demand, and steady. We again quote: Onondaga and Saginaw, fine, $2.40; ordinary coarse, $2.40; coarse Diamond C, $2.50; ground solar, $2.50; dairy, without bags, $3.50; do, with bags $4.25@4.50; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00; ground alum, $2.75; Turk's Island, $2.00.

SASH, DOORS, AND BLINDS—Were quiet and steady. We continue to quote:

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 8	$2.90
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.90
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 6	2.75
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	3.00
1 3-16	1x10 by 6x10	3.25

DOORS—TWO PANEL.

1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.25
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.50
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.35
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.60

OUTSIDE BLINDS.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.	Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	8x10	$1.75	1 3-16	9x14	$2.30
1 3-16	9x12	2.03	1 3-16	10x15	2.50
1 3-16	10x12	2.05			

PLAIN RAIL SASH.

Size of glass.	Thickness.	Size of 12-light window.	Price per window.
8x10	1 3-16 in.	2x 3½ by 3x9¼	40c
9x12	1 3-16 in.	2x 7 by 4x6	57c
9x14	1 3-16 in.	2x 7 by 5x2	64c
10x12	1 3-16 in.	2x10 by 4x6	57c
10x14	1 3-16 in.	2x10 by 5x2	64c
9x14	1 3-8 in.	2x 7 by 5x2	80c
10x14	1 3-8 in.	2x10 by 5x2	80c

A discount of 15@25 per cent is made from the above list.

SEEDS—Timothy was active and 5@10c higher; prices ranged from $3.00@3.50. Clover was in fair request and steady, with sales at $5.10@5.25 for ordinary, and $5.70 for mammoth. Flax sold at $1.70 for good, Hungarian at $1.00. Sales were reported of 50 bags choice timothy at $3.50; 50 bags do at $3.45; 101 bags prime at $3.40; 357 bags good at $3.35; 31 bags at $3.30; 7 bags at $3.25; 56 bags fair at $3.20; 68 bags at $3.12½; 24 bags poor at $3.00; 29 bags prime clover at $5.25; 79 bags good at $5.20; 3 bags at $5.10; 27 bags mammoth at $5.70; 125 bags flax at $1.70; 50 bags Hungarian at $1.00.

TEAS—Are meeting with a steady fair inquiry, and are firmly held. Quotations are as follows: Hyson, 50@55c; good common to fair, 65@75c; choice extra, 95c@$1.15; superfine to fine old hyson, 75c@$1.00; common imperial, 65@75c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.05; fine to good gunpowder, 80c@$1.05; choice, $1.15@1.20; extra, $1.25@1.35; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c@$1.05; fair to good do 60@90c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 60@70c; choice to extra 90c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Was quoted steady and unchanged. We repeat our list:

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@75c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 48@55c.

SMOKING—Extra, 33@35c; medium, 30@32c; common stems, 27@29c.

WOOD—In this market only a limited business was doing, and prices were without change: Beech, $13.00; maple, $14.00; hickory, $15.00; slabs, $8.50, delivered.

WOOL—The market remains about the same. Manufacturers are sending forward a fair amount of orders, mostly for small lots. Fleece washed X is now quoted at 55@56c, and dingy at 45@50c. Other grades are unchanged, and the market may be quoted firm at the quotations:

Tub, washed, extra medium	60@65c
Tub, washed, fair to do	55@60c
Common dingy	50@52c
Fleece, washed, XX, light	55@58c
Fleece, washed, X, light	55@56c
Fleece, washed, XX, dingy	45@50c
Fleece, washed, X, dingy	45@50c
Fleece, washed, medium light	55@56c
Fleece, washed, medium dingy	45@50c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, in good condition	35@38c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, dingy	30@33c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, to medium	35@40c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy	33@35c
Super, pulled	48@50c
Extra, pulled	48@50c

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 22.

The receipts of live stock since Saturday have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,116	23,667	990
Tuesday	1,625	23,021	2,168
Wednesday	1,600	22,000	2,000
Total	5,441	68,688	5,164
Same time last week	10,161	97,965	8,913
Week before last	4,582	69,281	3,178

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,575	4,587	1,528
Tuesday	859	5,283	1,488
Total	2,434	9,870	3,016

CATTLE—The only serious drawback to an active trade to-day was the undesirable quality of the stock offered for sale, the great bulk consisting of common and medium descriptions, while the chief inquiry was for well-matured beeves suitable for shipment. The supply of stock cars, though not yet sufficient to fully accommodate the shipping trade, was better than at any previous time within the past four weeks, and had the receipts embraced a better class of stock it is fair to presume that a higher range of prices would have been established, as Eastern buyers were in the market in goodly numbers, and seemed anxious to invest. The embargo to traffic over the roads running eastward from here having been removed, and the shipping facilities having now been increased, it only remains for Western shippers to send forward a desirable class of stock to insure an active and prosperous trade,—providing, of course, that the market be not overstocked. There were no extra steers on sale, and scarcely a half dozen droves that would properly grade above medium, and we find most of the day's sales to have been made at prices ranging from $4.87½ downward to $3.00. A few droves were good enough to fetch $5.00@5.35, but with one exception nothing sold at a higher figure, while $6.00@6.35 would have been paid for the right sort. Buyers for the New York, Albany, Boston, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, and Buffalo markets were in attendance, and in their favor the major portion of the sales were reported. There was also a fair inquiry for butchers' stuff on local account, and for stock steers, both of which descriptions commanded full yesterday's prices. The market closed steady and firm.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers averaging 1,450 lbs and upwards	$6.15@6.35
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, and averaging 1,300 to 1,400 lbs	5.75@6.00
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	5.00@5.50
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.50@4.75
Butchers' Stock—Common to medium steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.50@4.25
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.00@4.00
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	1.75@2.50
Texas Cattle—Northern summered	2.50@3.50
Texas Cattle—Corn-fed	3.75@4.50

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
16	Texas cattle	1,141	$4.45
17	Texas cattle	1,185	4.87½
18	stock steers	1,108	3.25
30	choice steers	1,319	5.62½
18	stock steers	927	4.00
14	good steers	1,228	4.90
16	pony steers	1,018	4.37½
18	butchers' stock	1,052	3.25
22	stock steers	869	3.75
17	butchers' stock	1,038	4.25
16	good steers	1,304	4.80
19	good steers	1,148	4.75
48	good steers	1,324	5.35
17	cows	1,034	2.87½
15	good steers	1,200	5.25
35	fair steers	1,177	4.40
25	good steers	1,267	5.00
30	Texas steers	1,178	3.80
131	Texas steers	1,089	4.10
61	Texas steers	1,055	3.30
74	Texas steers	1,009	3.30
16	butchers' steers	1,333	4.12½
16	fleshy steers	1,316	4.60
51	good steers	1,226	4.87½
14	fair steers	1,224	4.55
14	fair steers	964	3.75
20	cows	1,023	3.00
32	Texan steers	1,190	3.62½
10	cows	994	3.00
10	cows	1,019	3.00
36	cows	960	2.70
29	cows	985	2.75
18	cows and stags	907	3.00
15	good steers	1,263	5.25
62	butchers' steers	1,172	4.37½
16	good steers	1,225	5.00
18	fair steers	1,159	4.60
10	stockers	761	3.15
13	calves	118	5.25

HOGS—The hog trade opened brisk this morning and continued so to the close, with prices firm and higher. Receipts were expected to be light and buyers early consented to an advance of 5c, prices going to $3.70@4.05 for common to extra. Arrivals by later trains proved somewhat larger than anticipated, but there was no abatement in the demand, nor any softening of prices, the market closing strong at $3.70@3.80 for common, at $3.85@3.90 for medium to good grades, and at $3.95@4.05 for choice to extra. There were very few sales at the outside figure, most of the hogs changing hands within the range of $3.85@3.95. We note the following:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
60	228	$3.85	52	337	$3.95	92	349	$4.00
57	279	3.85	75	279	3.90	43	392	4.00
132	373	4.00	56	201	3.85	52	311	3.95
52	300	3.85	39	433	3.95	92	199	4.05
62	229	3.85	112	208	3.90	223	211	3.85
53	220	3.85	86	422	4.00	54	330	4.00
65	268	3.80	49	353	3.75	198	410	4.00
60	284	3.95	38	311	3.85	98	294	3.92½
45	350	3.90	43	442	3.90	59	214	4.00
101	258	3.90	58	189	3.85	52	319	3.80
42	341	3.90	57	307	3.85	45	329	3.75
91	367	3.90	63	244	3.85	50	351	4.00
60	223	3.90	196	367	3.92½	148	303	3.90
74	394	3.95	52	317	3.75	158	284	3.90
41	358	3.90	61	221	3.80	98	300	3.95
94	294	3.80	61	227	3.85	185	291	3.85
52	212	3.85	197	312	3.85	71	206	3.85
132	246	3.75	165	277	3.85	49	354	4.00
101	317	4.05	242	344	3.95	169	234	3.85
47	369	4.00	158	330	3.95	226	258	3.60
56	312	3.80	47	340	3.90	42	436	4.00

SHEEP—Were in active demand and sold at an advance of 25c per 100 lbs. Local and outside buyers competed, and sales were readily effected at $3.75@400 for common; at $4.25@4.75 for medium, and at $5.00@5.75 for good to choice. Some extra droves fetched $5.90@6.00.

TELEGRAPHIC ITEMS.

Mrs. Snider, living in Jefferson City, Mo., chopped off the head of her six-weeks-old infant, Jan. 21, while temporarily insane.

—At the Harmonie gift-concert drawing, at Detroit, Jan. 21, the first prize was drawn by a ticket sold in Cleveland, O., which entitles the holder to $20,000. The number of the ticket is 52,375, and it is held by a Mrs. Huggert.

—Cobb's bronze warehouse, in Dey street, New York, was burned Jan. 20. Loss, $100,000.

—Uriah Howe, of Manistee, Mich., where he was a pioneer, froze to death on Saturday night, while going from a store to his house.

—In New York, Jan. 20, a man, whose name was not ascertained, was riding a horse up Chatham Square, when Michael Nixon, bill-poster, was driving his wagon in the opposite direction. Some words passed between the two men, and Nixon drew a revolver and shot the unknown man, causing death in an hour. Nixon was arrested, and says the man struck him with a whiffletree, and he fired in self-defence.

—Doubts are entertained among the mercantile community in New York of the truth of the reported destruction by fire of the steamship Erie, near Pernambuco. It is now five days since the news was received, but there has yet been no confirmation of it, and it is stated that, as the boat was heavily laden with coffee, the story of her loss may have originated with a view to influence that trade, as the price of raw coffee has risen 2 cents since then.

—At the session of the New York Constitutional Commission, Jan. 21, Mr. Robinson, from the Committee on State Offices, reported in favor of electing the Comptroller at the same time as the Governor is elected, and for the same term; the State Treasurer to be elected by the Legislature in joint ballot, and the Secretary of State, Attorney General, State Engineer, and Superintendent of Prisons to be appointed by the Governor.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

ALEXANDER GEDDES,

Commission and Shipping Merchant,

LATE 122 LA SALLE-ST.

Having been appointed to represent Messrs. ALLAN & CO., Owners and Agents Allan Line Ocean Steamships, I have removed my business to their Offices, 72 and 74 LaSalle-st., where the same will be continued as heretofore. ALEX'R GEDDES.

Chicago, Jan. 18, 1873.

ALLAN LINE.

Montreal Ocean Steamship Co.

Despatch first-class full-powered Mail Steamers regularly between Liverpool and Quebec in summer, and Portland in winter bi-weekly, and Liverpool and Baltimore the year round; also, a weekly steamer between Glasgow and different American ports.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

CABIN.

To Great Britain and Ireland .... $60 and $80 gold.

STEERAGE.

TO OR FROM Quebec, Baltimore and Portland.

British Ports .... $30 U. S. c'cy.
German Ports .... 35 "
Bremen, Scandinavian and French Ports .... 38 "

Tickets issued here from chief points in Europe to any Railroad town in the Western States, and vice versa.

Freight tariff is being arranged between chief ports in Europe and all points in the West.

For other information apply at the Company's office,

72 and 74 LaSalle-st.

ALLAN & CO., Agents.

FOR EUROPE.

INMAN LINE

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

Will sail from New York as follows:

CITY OF BRUSSELS .... Saturday, Jan. 25, 3 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE .... Saturday, Feb. 1, 9 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL .... Thursday, Feb. 6, 1 P. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To or from British Ports $30.00
To or from German Ports 35.00
To or from Bremen or Scandinavian Ports 38.00

SIGHT DRAFTS for sale at low rates.

FRANCIS C. BROWN, General Western Agent,

86 South Market-st., Chicago.

White Star Line.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL—New and full-powered steamships; the six largest in the world.

OCEANIC, CELTIC, REPUBLIC, ATLANTIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC.

5,000 tons burden—3,000 h. p. each. Sailing from New York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor the day following. From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivalled, combining safety, speed and comfort. Saloons, staterooms, smoking-room, and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can obtain steerage prepaid certificates.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, etc. Excursion tickets granted at the lowest rates. Drafts from £1 upward. For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New York.

J. H. SPARKS, General Agent.

Or to the White Star Line Office, 86 South Market-st., Chicago. A. LAGREGREN, Agent.

FOR EUROPE.

CUNARD MAIL LINE.

Established, 1840.

From New York every Wednesday. From Boston every Saturday. Cabin passage $80 and $100 gold. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

Steerage to and from British points .... $30.00 currency.
Steerage to or from German points .... 35.00 currency.
Steerage to or from Bremen or Scandinavian points .... 38.00 currency.

Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland and the Continent. Through bills of lading for merchandise to and from Europe.

P. H. DU VERNET, General Western Agent,

Northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., (under new Sherman House.)

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

NOTICE.

There will be a meeting of the stockholders of the Great Western Telegraph Company, for the purpose of choosing a new Board of Directors, at the office of the Company, No. 127 LaSalle-st., Chicago, Ill., on the last Tuesday of January, 1873 (Jan. 28), at 11 o'clock, m. Subscribers to the stock are entitled to certificates of stock at the rate of one share for every $10 of money paid.

Dated Chicago, Dec. 24, 1872.

D. A. GAGE, President.

J. R. DOOLITTLE, Jr., Secretary.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Winter Arrangement.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ¶ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	* 4:10 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 4:10 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 p. m.
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:00 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.

¶Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡‡ Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices in Briggs House and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 4:15 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Rock Island Express	*10:15 a. m.	* 4:15 p. m.
Galesburg Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 1:45 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	9:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	† 9:15 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:45 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*11:00 a. m.	* 5:50 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:15 p. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Springfield Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 9:15 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
**Gilman Passenger	* 5:15 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 6:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:40 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*12:10 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	*10:20 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:15 p. m.	* 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 5:20 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:15 p. m.	* 6:15 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:00 p. m.	* 7:25 p. m.

**On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

Trains arrive and depart from the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 120 Washington-st.; Tremont House, corner Congress-st. and Michigan-av.; also foot of Twenty-second-st.

Leave Chicago	* 8:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	* 4:20 p. m.	* 3:50 a. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	* 9:30 p. m.	* 9:15 a. m.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:00 a. m. and 9:15 p. m. Only line running Saturday night train to Cincinnati. The entire train runs through to Cincinnati. Pullman sleepers on night trains.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

Ticket office, 51 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Dubuque Day Express	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:30 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Dubuque Night Express	*10:30 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:10 a. m.
Milwaukee Express	* 9:45 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	†11:00 p. m.	* 5:00 a. m.
St. Paul & Green Bay Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 7:15 p. m.
Green Bay Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
St. Paul Express	† 9:00 p. m.	† 6:30 a. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 53 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, corner Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, southwest corner Madison and Canal-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 5:40 a. m.	* 9:20 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	5:15 p. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	†9:00 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	*10:10 a. m.

CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD.

Passenger Depot at P., C. & St. Louis Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Out-Freight office, corner of Ada and Kinzie-sts. In-Freight office at P., C. & St. L. Depot, corner Halsted and Carroll-sts. Freight and Ticket office, 155 Washington-st.

Taking effect Dec. 1, 1872.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	* 7:40 a. m.	* 1:40 p. m.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	* 7:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 7:00 p. m.
Pacific Express	†5:15 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	‡ 9:00 p. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Mail	* 4:50 a. m.	* 6:30 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:45 p. m.	* 8:50 a. m.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:00 a. m.	* 8:45 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	* 3:30 p. m.	*10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express	* 5:15 p. m.	* 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†9:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	* 5:00 a. m.	* 8:45 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LACES! LACES!

IMPORTANT TO LADIES! The subscriber offers his stock of superb Laces, consisting of SHAWLS, FLOUNCES, CAPES, SASHES, HANDKERCHIEFS, COLLARS, GUIPURE and THREAD TRIMMING LACES, also made-up VALENCIENNES DRESSES, &c., &c., of the newest styles, at reasonable prices. Or will exchange for CAST-OFF CLOTHING, CARPETS, &c. Ladies attended at their residences by addressing through the post to M. S. COHEN, Hess House, 127 Third-av.

VINEGAR MAKERS.

Wanted, a man understanding the manufacture of vinegar from grain, malt, and molasses, to act as foreman. A good salary paid. Address W. H. ARIS, P. O. Box 2426, St. Louis, Mo.

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CONSULTATION FREE. SEPARATE PARLORS for ladies and gentlemen. Call. CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. Address all letters, with stamps, to Dr. C. BIGELOW, No. 464 State-st.

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193 So. Clark-st., Chicago, the most successful specialist of the age, who has given a life-long special attention to the treatment of all Chronic, Sexual and Nervous diseases, both sexes. Read his works and judge for yourself, sent sealed for stamp. Confidential consultations, personally or by mail, free and invited. Ladies send for circular.

DR. STONE,

Confidential Physician, 112 W. Madison-st., Chicago, Ill., (A regular graduate in medicine) cures all chronic and "Special Diseases," of both sexes, at reasonable prices. Medicines furnished. No mercury used. Consultation free, personally or by mail. Cures guaranteed. All "female difficulties" treated with safety and success. Circulars free.

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Has the most extensive practice in all Chronic, Nervous, and Special Diseases of both sexes, of any specialist in Chicago. Can be consulted personally or by mail, free of charge. His Medical Treatise sent free. All female difficulties treated with safety and success.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 Packages

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FOR SALE AT

TRIBUNE OFFICE.

COUNTY AFFAIRS.

Another Half Day's Work by the Board of Commissioners.

Final Adoption of the Report on Public Service.

Complete List of the Salaries to be Paid.

An Unsuccessful Attempt to "Influence Legislation."

An adjourned meeting of the Board of County Commissioners was held yesterday afternoon, President Miller in the chair. There were present Commissioners Ashton, Bogue, Galloway, Jones, Lonergan, Pahlman, Roelle, Singer, Crawford, Clough, Harris, and Harrison.

A communication was received from William Bye, cashier of the ex-County Treasurer, recommending that $59.60 be repaid to an individual who had made a double payment of taxes. Referred to the Committee on Equalization of Taxes.

THE SALARY QUESTION.

The Board then took up the report of the Committee of the Whole on the salary question, which was considered by items.

Commissioner Harrison moved to fix the pay of the Chief Clerk of the Recorder's office at $2,000. The motion prevailed by a vote of 7 to 6.

Commissioner Harrison moved to strike out the item for the salary of the Superintendent of the Police Department. Carried.

Commissioner Galloway moved to fix the Jailor's salary at $2,000. He understood that there were perquisites connected with the office.

Commissioner Ashton was on hand with his customary appeal for high salaries.

Commissioner Harrison was informed that Polk enjoyed a nice little income on the liquors brought in for prisoners.

Commissioner Galloway's motion was lost.

Commissioner Singer moved to fix the pay at $2,200. Lost, by a vote of 8 to 6.

The salary was fixed at $2,400.

Commissioner Ashton moved to give the Coroner a clerk (1) at a salary of $1,000.

Commissioner Miller thought the Coroner ought to have a Deputy instead of a clerk, and moved that the salary be fixed at $1,200. Carried.

The salaries finally agreed upon by the Board are as follows, those fixed by law being marked by an asterisk (*):

COURT BAILIFFS.

Two in the County Court, at $1,200 each. Other Courts, 28, at $4 each per day for time actually employed.

CIRCUIT CLERK'S OFFICE.	
Circuit Clerk*	$3,000
Chief clerk	2,400
Assistant	1,800
Common law record writer	1,800
Chancery law record writer	1,800
Four Court clerks, each	1,200
Two office clerks, each	1,000
RECORDER'S OFFICE.	
Recorder*	$3,000
Chief clerk and cashier	2,000
Assistant	1,800
Entry	1,600
Superintendent Folio Department	
Superintendent of Records	1,200
Four Comparers, each	1,200
Map Clerk	1,800
Folio Writers, 4 cents per folio.	
SHERIFF'S OFFICE.	
Sheriff*	$3,000
Six Deputies, each	2,000
Four Deputies, each	600
Office Clerk	2,000
Assistant	1,200
Jailor	2,400
Assistant Jailor	1,200
Two watchmen, each	900
CORONER'S OFFICE.	
Coroner*	$3,000
Deputy Coroner	1,500
EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.	
Superintendent*	$1,100
Assistant	720
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Janitor, Court House	$ 900
Janitor, City Hall	720
Assistant Janitor, City Hall	600
Watchman, Court House	840
Watchman, City Hall	840
PUBLIC CHARITIES.	
Superintendent	$3,000
County Physician	2,000
POOR HOUSE.	
Warden	$1,200
Assistant	420
Teamster	600
Farmer	420
Assistant Farmers, each	360
Dressmaker	360
Teacher	360
Male nurse	120
Female nurses, each	180
Two cooks, each	360
Baker	480
Engineer	480
To all these amounts, board is added.	
INSANE ASYLUM.	
Physician	$1,800
Assistant	600
Housekeeper	360
Seven male nurses, each	336
Seven female nurses, each	288
Attendant supervisor	144
Carman	240
Baker	600
Cook	360
Cook	180
Male watchman	336
Female watchman	216
Laundress	144
Engineer	156
Kitchen help	156
Board added in each case.	
COUNTY HOSPITAL.	
Warden	$1,300
Druggist	600
Ambulance driver	600
Housekeeper	360
Nine nurses, each	300
Cook	144
Helper	144
Dining-room help	156
Laundress	156
Linen-room help	144
Three waiters, each	144
Seven scrubbers, each	144
Watchman	300
Engineer	1,100
Board added in each case.	
COUNTY AGENT'S OFFICE.	
County Agent	$2,500
Assistant	1,440
Six visitors, each, $3 per day.	
Distributing Clerk	360
Special police, $3 per day.	
LAW DEPARTMENT.	
State's Attorney*	$7,000
State's Attorney's Clerk	1,500
County Attorney	4,000
COMMISSIONERS.	
Clerk of Board	$2,500
Members, each, $5 per day, and 5 cents mileage.	
TREASURER'S OFFICE.	
County Treasurer*	$4,000
Assistant	2,000
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.	
Collector*	$6,000
Assistant	2,000
Clerk	1,800
Two clerks, each	1,600
Three clerks, each	1,500
Two clerks, each, 10 months	1,400
Three clerks, each, 10 months	1,000
Three clerks, each, 30 months	1,200
COLLECTOR SOUTH CHICAGO.	
Collector*	$1,500
Five clerks, each, per month, for time actually employed	125
COLLECTOR WEST CHICAGO.	
Collector*	$1,500
Six clerks, each, per month, for time actually employed	125
COLLECTOR NORTH CHICAGO.	
Collector*	$1,500
One clerk, per month, for time actually employed	125
Two clerks, per month, for time actually employed	100
One clerk, per month, for time actually employed	75

Commissioner Harrison moved that the salaries fixed be in lieu of all fees, perquisites, emoluments, transportation, etc. The motion prevailed.

INFLUENCING LEGISLATION.

Commissioner Ashton moved the appointment of a Committee of three, of which the Chairman shall be one, to visit Springfield and endeavor to influence legislation, with reference to various county matters. The County Attorney to furnish all necessary legal information, and the Superintendent of Public Charities to furnish transportation.

Commissioners Galloway and Harrison spoke against the motion, the latter remarking that Jim. Root was elected County Attorney chiefly on account of his peculiar knack at influencing the State Legislature. Jim. was now in Springfield, and the county was safe.

The Chairman said he had no desire to visit Springfield, where the streets were bad, and the whiskey worse.

Commissioner Harrison suggested that he could take a bottle with him.

The motion of Commissioner Ashton was lost.

The Board adjourned until Monday next, at 2 p. m.

PAYMENT OF TAXES.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I'm a stranger here. Think of stopping awhile. Came from Ohio. There, taxes are paid promptly, as a rule, and without much effort. Half are paid on or before Dec. 20, the remainder on or before June 20, each year. This semi-annual arrangement makes it easy for the farmer, laborer, and mechanic, as well as the capitalist and banker. If any fail to pay at those dates, the penalty is added, and, after a limited time, the property is sold without recourse, and thus the title and ownership become clouded, and can only be perfected by the payment of all taxes and penalty. The Ohio Tax law works as well as, or better than, any other that has come under my notice.

A glance at the huge list of delinquents that appears in this city is certainly startling, and the good people of Chicago should work vigorously for a change. The careless and indifferent should be made by law to feel and understand that promptness in the payment of taxes is more important than the meeting of any other obligation. The forfeiture of property to the State forthwith, as well as heavy penalties, rigidly inforced, on all who neglect, wilfully or otherwise, this great duty to the public, seems not only necessary, but just and righteous. Let it once be understood that all taxes *must and will be paid* on or before a certain date, and the assessments for State, county, municipal, and special purposes will be materially decreased, as well as the cost of collecting. Yours truly,

CHICAGO, Jan. 20, 1872. SHAUNCY.

THE TROUBLES OF THE FARMER.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The wail which is continually coming from the farming community indicates serious trouble, and suggests serious questions. Our great-grandfathers, could they have foreseen the great improvements which have been made, and which we enjoy the full benefit of, would probably have considered it a stupendous joke that men of the present day should complain of hard times. In the early part of the century, when they "went West, young men," after travelling several weeks with their ox-teams, they settled in the dense forests among the hills of New York or Pennsylvania, and dug out a living with their bare hands. They generally paid for their land, reared large families, and increased their property slowly. They had the benefits of free trade, but not of cheap freights. Now, a young man and young woman may be considered fortunate if they can see their way clear to marry, and children are a luxury which comparatively few can afford.

In the good old times, a couple of fleeces of wool, ten square rods, perhaps, of flax, and a calf-skin, worked up at home, would clothe a child for a year. Now, according to an Iowa paper, the farmer finds each child wearing ten acres of corn, and poorly clad at that. Although the land is as free and as productive, more accessible and more easily worked, and almost everything is done by machinery, yet it seems to take more days' work to clothe the farmer's family than it did then. One would think our improvements were ruining us.

A man in Nebraska has 9,000 bushels of corn, which he tries to sell at 5 cents a bushel, but cannot. He finds that it will cost more to send it to the nearest market than the corn will bring when he gets it there. He cannot feed it to hogs, as he has no money to build a fence with to keep the hogs. The paper that tells this adds, "Don't go West, young man, don't!"

Horace Greeley used to estimate that there were at no time so few as 10,000 men in New York City looking for work. The sub-boiled man in a New York police-station, one time, wrote on the wall of his cell: "Although in sight of the spires of $20,000,000 worth of churches, I am in prison for stealing a loaf of bread for a starving child." People in the West are starving on account of having so much corn, while thousands in the East, and some in the West, are just ready to starve for want of corn. Although the Creator has made such abundant provision for all our wants, yet we will starve to death almost with the food before our eyes.

Some think that cheap freights, some that free trade, and some that protection, would put an end to all these troubles. Protection has had a fair trial, and should do something for the people if it is ever going to. Some think that, if the duties were taken off from iron, &c., it would cheapen freights, and it probably would a very little, as the Chicago Relief bill had a tendency to cheapen rents in the city,—so slightly as to be hardly perceptible, however. Cheap freights would help the people both East and West, but would not solve the problem after all. The man out West sends ten acres of corn to the Eastern market, and it returns in clothes, and there is enough left of it to scantily clothe one child; while those who make the clothes in the East must give enough to clothe at least a hundred children to buy the ten acres of corn at their doors. What is there to hinder the clothing manufacturers, the builders, and the machinists from going West and trading more directly with the farmers,—consuming his grain on the ground, and supplying him and each other with their respective products; thus saving the greater part of the 98 per cent of products which now goes into the pockets of the Railroad Companies and the "middle men" and "transfers"? On general principles, is it not easier to carry the people themselves from beyond the Hudson to beyond the Mississippi than to carry the provisions of their lives that distance one way, and their products the other?

It is time for the people to stop preaching the doctrine that the farming business cannot be overdone; that the farmer is so independent; that he can always find a market for his produce, and is such a benefactor of his race, &c. Such a theory is as absurd as that of the Spaniards when they were gathering gold from Peru, and made a law that no gold should go out of the country,—thinking that that would make them rich. After a while, they were glutted with gold, the abundance of which only equalled their general poverty.

If there is more grain raised in the country than there are consumers for, there is no way to dispose of the surplus with profit; and it is as easy to conceive of double the amount necessary for consumption being raised as the amount itself. If the farmers in the West have too much grain, and limited railroad capacity, what is to hinder their devoting some of their labor and capital to building railroads, and less to raising grain, and then making freight-tariffs to suit themselves? If the supply of grain exceeds the demand, and the demand for iron exceeds the supply, what is there to hinder some of the men now engaged in farming, from engaging in the production of iron, and reaping the benefit of the high tariff on that article? Why cannot Chicago outstrip Pittsburgh in the iron trade, as she has Cincinnati in the pork trade? Why cannot Illinois be filled with factories and machine-shops, as well as Massachusetts or Connecticut, and be virtually independent of Eastern railroads? If capitalists would engage in business which pays best, without regard to their old-time prejudices or sentimental notions, and always be ready to hire work done which they have to do, and pay whatever it is worth, they might be better off. If working men, instead of hanging around the place where their grandfathers lived, waiting for something to turn up, and keeping up wages, would go where the work is, and do it for an equivalent, be it more or less, they would certainly be better off. Go West, young man! go West! Yours truly, E. D. BARTON.

CHICAGO, Jan. 18, 1873.

—Six or seven months ago, people in various parts of the United States received letters from England and Scotland, signed "D. D. T. Benedict, Claim Agent," announcing that they were heirs to immense fortunes in the "Old Country," and stating that, on the receipt of a certain fee, he would communicate further in regard to the great wealth they would surely inherit. Many were foolish enough to send the amount demanded, and, of course, now find themselves so much out of pocket. A recent issue of the Glasgow *Mail* states that Benedict, who was sojourning in that city, committed suicide by taking opium, last Christmas. It appears that complaints of Benedict's proceedings had been made to the American Consul, and also to the city authorities, and the police were working up the matter. Choosing death to exposure, the sensitive swindler took the fatal step.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—A GOOD MAN FOR THE office, in real estate business; established; $500 for half interest. Address P 25, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $2,500 CASH, TO ES-tablish a manufactory; best location in the city; the business pays large profits, and is a monopoly; to a man willing to work, this is a first-class chance. Further given by calling at 198 West Lake-st., Room 7.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $10,000 TO $15,000 cash, to take an interest with an old hotel man in opening one of the best paying hotels on the South Side. Address P 58, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $2,000 OR UPWARD to join the best-in manufacturing business established and very profitable. The subscriber has 25 years' mercantile experience; best of references wanted and given. Apply in person or in writing with real name, at 184 West Madison-st., near Halsted.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $5,000 CAPITAL, TO take a half interest and attend to the inside business of a well-established and paying publishing and printing house. With the right kind of a man, the investment would be returned in one year. Address N 24, Tribune office.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—THINK OF YOU HOURLY. YOUR happiness and welfare is nearest my heart. Am anxious to know how you are. Can you not call and see me? MAY.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—320 FEET BY 125 ON EGAN-AV., CORner Stewart-av.

10 lots on Second and Erie-sts., between Reuben and Noble-sts.

75 feet on Egan-av., near Forty-second-st.

25 feet on Langley-av., near Forty-second-st.

132x150 on Forty-eighth-st., corner Kenwood-court.

150 feet on Kenwood-court, between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth-sts.

50x132 on Michigan-av., near Twenty-fourth-st., with first-class house containing all modern improvements.

48 feet on Wabash-av., near Thirtieth-st., with 3-story frame house, price $16,000.

49x160 on Kimbark-av., between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth-sts.

WING & FARLIN,
68 East Madison-st., corner State, Room 4.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS HOUSES ON THE avenues:

House No. 597 Wabash-av. $27,500.
House Nos. 505 and 510 Michigan-av. $16,000.
House No. 569 Michigan-av. $25,000.
House No. 602 Michigan-av. $25,000.
House No. 654 Michigan-av. $23,000.
House No. 20 Sixteenth-st. $12,000.
House No. 93 Calumet-av., 50 feet. $30,000.
House No. 565 Indiana-av. $33,000.
House southeast corner Twenty-sixth-st. and Calumet-av., 80x130, with horse. $50,000.

A. J. AVERILL, 180 Dearborn-st., 2 Homer Block.

FOR SALE—420 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., NEAR Union and Jefferson Parks, fine brick house, and lot, at a bargain, if taken soon. Inquire on premises.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—108x75, CORNER OF Van Buren and Sherman-sts., 102x33, northeast corner of Jefferson and Van Buren-sts. Parties wishing to improve no money required down. Inquire at 135 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS—Those handsome and convenient cottages, 260 Fifteenth-st. and 476 Second-st., between Lincoln and Robey-sts. S. KING, 70 LaSalle-st., 10½ to 1 o'clock.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON ALL THE STREETS between Wabash and Cottage Grove-avs., and between State and Halsted. All out of fire limits. Perfect titles. Warranty deed. A very small payment down. 1, 2, 3 and 4 years. No agency business. ALBERT CRANE, 173 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, GOOD MARBLE front house, 14 rooms, and good barn; on one of the avenues; near 3-story-and-B. Reason must have money. M. VAN ALLEN, Room 16, 103 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE-BY J. MATTESON, 109 EAST MADISON-st., 50 feet on Calumet-av., 50 feet on South-Park-av.; 3 years; 1 year, 10; lots in Englewood, near station.

FOR SALE—HOUSE 12 ROOMS, WITH FURNACE and large lot, on Ashley st., near Fulton. Possession terms easy. S. V. WELLS, Room 15, Republic Life Building.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE OF 9 rooms, on a 50-foot lot. Price, $4,200; half cash, balance to suit. Address P 10, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BLOCK 7, OR 20 ACRES OF LAND southwest corner of Thirty-first and Wallace-sts. Investigate. R. H. CUMMINGS, No. 100 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—LOT 128 SEDGWICK-ST., 25x125 FEET, near Lincoln Park. Address owner, JOHN B. SHERWOOD, 167 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—LAKE-ST. PROPERTY. WOOD AND Lincoln—Lot 80x132, $150 per foot. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st., Chamberlain's.

FOR SALE—CHEAP AND ON EASY TERMS, 20 acres in southwest ¼ northeast ¼ of 5, 39, 13. POTWIN & COREY, 119 Franklin-st.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES IN SOUTHWEST ¼ NORTHwest ¼ of 5, 39, 13. POTWIN & COREY, 119 Franklin-st.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES IN NORTHWEST ¼ NORTHeast ¼ of 29, 39, 14, $700 per acre. POTWIN & COREY, 119 Franklin-st.

FOR SALE—FINE LARGE LOTS ON HUMBOLDT boulevard, just north of the park, at extremely low prices. If you want a bargain call and see me. C. B. GRIFFIN, 153 Madison-st., corner Clark.

FOR SALE—$4,000—BROWN-IN ROOM DWELLing, completely furnished, on Peoria-st., near Washington; 10 years' lease. T. B. BOYD, 180 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ON PRAIRIE-AV., NORTH OF Thirty-fifth-st., east front, lot 36x125, only $2,000, a bargain. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE—ON THIRTY-FIRST-ST., NEAR WENTworth-av., lots 24x124, $425 per front foot. On State-st., near Thirty-fifth-st., 33x170, $1,750. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE—$250—50x80 FEET CORNER RAILSTED and Waymond; 13 years' lease; near depot. Builders take notice. Also, 50 feet, Wentworth-av.

FOR SALE—HOUSE OF 12 ROOMS, ON WABASH-av., 7 years' lease of lot; will rent for $100 per month; price, $3,000, in cash; a decided bargain. JAMES H. HILL, 184 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—$75 PER FOOT, 24x100 ON NORTH Branch and Clarborn-place; fronts $15 on river; suitable for lumber mills or factory; railroad joins it. T. B. BOYD, 180 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$8,000, GREAT BARGAIN, NEW brick house and lot on Warren-av. AVERY, MILLER & RIGDON, 148 East Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—ON CALUMET-AV., NEAR TWENTYninth-st., large 2-story house, 26x36, $7,000; also on Prairie-av., near Twenty-sixth-st., two-story and brick basement house and barn, and lot 25x125; $16,000. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE—$5,200—11 ROOM 2-STORY DWELLING, 24x120 to alley, on Van Buren-st., east of Hoyne-av. $7,000—11 room 2-story dwelling on Monroe-st., east of Ann. T. B. BOYD, 180 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A PARTY WHO owns some fine inside property, improved, on Michigan-av., not far from Thirty-first-st., wants to sell the same for $5,000 cash and long time, or would exchange for suburban property; $5,000 cash and balance on long time. This is a chance seldom met with. Address X 28, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—THE BEST BARGAIN IN THE CITY. If you don't believe it, call and see. One of the very handsomest and most complete, new, modern, and elegant, east front, on Michigan avenue, just south of Eighteenth-st. Must be sold immediately. A. J. AVERILL, Honore Block, 180 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING LOTS—16 LOTS, each 85x125 feet, corner Thirty-ninth-st. and Stewart-av.; railroad on east side. No cash payment required of parties who will improve immediately, or will improve and lease to responsible parties for a term of years. SNYDER & DEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and Clark-sts.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—HOUSE AND LOT ON Pearson-st., near LaSalle; price $4,000. If taken immediately. E. H. CUMMINGS, 100 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—FINE COTTAGES AND LOTS (THREE entirely new) near Union Park. Also cottage and lot on Warren-av., $3,500. Also, lot and 2-story house, with lot, No. 446 Warren-av., price $3,500, $1,500 cash. E. H. CUMMINGS, 100 East Randolph-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—NORWOOD PARK—Choicest property near Chicago, in blocks or lots, at very low prices. Also, several of the best several lots. S. E. WELLS, Room 15, Republic Life Building.

FOR SALE—$12 EACH—250 LOTS IN CALUMET; 25 little perfect; lots 25x125, sell to suit buyer. T. B. BOYD, 180 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—MAPLEWOOD—ADJOINING OLD city limits. Only 4 miles from Court House; accessible by steam cars; commutation fare 25 cents. Large frontages on Ellsworth, Lawrence, and Warren-avs. Trees have been set out over the entire property; sidewalks have been laid; artesian well, superior to any other in the vicinity, flowing a large supply of water. Soil is that of pure water, equal in every respect to that of Lake Michigan. Purchasers of these lots avoid city taxes, while at the same time the property is rapidly enhancing in value by the city improvements, which will soon reach this vicinity. Lots for sale on easy payments. No cash payment required of parties making improvements. Price of lots, from $300 to $400. We can furnish printed abstracts of title to the above property. WING & FARLIN, No. 68 East Madison-st., corner of State-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—R. L. CANFIELD, 109 MADISON-ST.: Englewood lots, near depot, school, good location.

Austin lots, near depot, school, good location.

Wentworth-av. lots, near car shops.

New Riverside lots, near depot.

FOR SALE—LAKE FOREST RESIDENCE, GOOD house and grounds handsomely improved; would rent to good tenant. R. L. CANFIELD, 109 Madison-st.

FOR SALE — BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE LOTS just adjoining the city limits, on Egan-av. and Oakwood-court, and Kenwood-court and Forty-second-av. These lots, possessing every advantage for improvement or investment, are now offered at very low prices and on exceedingly favorable terms. Inquire on premises, or of ISAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL GOOD HOUSES AND LOTS; also choice building lots and acre property at Wrenton and Oakwood. SEELEY & CO., Room 5, Chicago Real Estate Dealers, 120 LaSalle-st., Republic Life Building, Chicago.

FOR SALE—AUSTIN AND NORWOOD PARK—WE have choice lots and blocks for sale on credit. WILSON, PRIDGE & CO., 104½ Clark-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 160 ACRES, ALL IMproved, 60 miles from Chicago; price, $25 per acre; part on time; will exchange for other property. J. W. HEIDELBERGER, 69 South Clark-st., 3d floor.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR CHICAGO OR St. Louis property, an improved farm of 115 acres in Adams County, Wisconsin, convenient to railroad and school. Address ROBERT WATSON, Peabody, Kansas.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT—FARMS AT HINSdale, 40 to 200 acres. Call or address the owner, at 804 State-st. O. J. STOUGH.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—FOR IMMEDIATE IMPROVEMENT, 75 feet on Lake-st., west of Ashland-av., between Madison and Van Buren-sts. Also 50 feet, south front, between Adams and Harrison-sts., east of Ashland-av. Address A 2, Tribune branch office, Stewart Clark's and Madison-sts.

WANTED—A CASH AND BALANCE IN A profitable business will be paid for; desirable location. Chicago preferred. Address P 59, Tribune office.

WANTED—I WISH TO BUY A HOUSE AND LOT in some suburban town within 15 miles of Chicago, and pay for the same in cash. Owners only need apply. No agent will be given. Owners address, with price and location, ADVERTISER, care Carrier 4.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A LOT 126 FEET front by 180 to 190 feet deep, for church purposes, located between Third-av. and Third-st., Fourth-av. and State-st. and the lake. Parties having property for sale will please address O. S. HOUGH, Chairman of Committee, 104 Fifth-av., Chicago, stating lowest cash price, terms, &c. O. S. HOUGH, P. L. Sanderwood, S. A. Irish, Committee.

WANTED—5 TO 10 ACRES NEAR ENGLEWOOD, or suitable for immediate subdivision. Must be convenient to schools and depot. Address X 6, Tribune office.

WANTED—I WANT LOTS LYING BETWEEN North and Lincoln-avs., Clark and Clark-sts. Give location, size and price. Address P 57, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—TWO BRICK HOUSES on one of the avenues, between Twenty-second and Twenty-eighth-sts., for cash. Address A 60, Tribune branch office, Stewart Clark's and Madison-sts. PALMER & HONORE, 184 East Washington-st., Room 6.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE. I HAVE CUSTOMers for two or three nice cottages on West Side, between Madison and Fullerton-avs., and Lincoln-st. Must cost $5,000 to $10,000. Any parties having such places for sale at fair prices are invited to leave description and terms. C. B. GRIFFIN, 153 Madison, corner Clark.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS TO RENT. FOR SALE FOR $25, $32, $150, $200, $250, at PROSSER'S, 816 Wabash-av., next to old Tattersall's.

STEINWAY PIANO FOR SALE AT HALF-PRICE; been used three years; 7-octave, carved legs, and in good condition. Also a good first-class organ to rent, for 60 per month. 351 Park-av., West Side.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—GRAY HORSE, ABOUT 1,150 LBS., AT-tached to Jos. T. Gordon & Co.'s oyster wagon. Please return to No. 12 State-st.

LOST—ON TUESDAY LAST, ON WABASH-AV., between Sixteenth and Harrison-sts., a scarf robe with plaid lining. The finder will be well rewarded by leaving it at 138 West Madison-st.

LOST—AN ACCOUNT BOOK OF WOOD-CARPET, lost somewhere between the corner of Peck-court and Wabash-av., and the corner of Clark and Polk-sts. The finder will please leave it at the wood-carpet office, 132 LaSalle-st., Room 2, where he will receive liberal reward. A. J. GRIFFIN.

LOST—A POCKET-BOOK, ON 23D INST., ON MADison-st., near Randolph-st., or between there and 5 and 8 Wabash-av.; owner is a poor girl. Marked hand for contents. Please return same, if lost at A. C. YUNDT & PICKERING BROS.', cor. 5 and 8 Wabash-av.

LOST—A GLAZIER'S PLATE GLASS DIAMOND, on Randolph-st., between Wabash-av. and LaSalle-st. The finder will please leave it at the wood-carpet office, 132 State-st. P. M. LAMIN & CO.

LOST—LIBERAL REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR recovery of a sorrel mare and cutter last seen running on West Washington-st. towards Union Park. Mare 9 years old, close clipped, weight 900 lbs., about 15 hands high. Return to Dr. THOMAS E. BOND, 19 Dexter-av.

LOST—$20 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR THE return to 72 Calumet-av. of a lady's watch, with initials "J. L." engraved upon it. Lost Tuesday evening somewhere between corner of State and Twenty-second-av. and corner of Calumet-av. and Twenty-first-st.

FOUND—A POCKET-BOOK, NEAR THE CORNER of Franklin and Monroe-sts. The owner can have the same by calling at 180 West Monroe-st., and paying for this notice.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—$100 REWARD—ON MONday, Jan. 20, about 6 p. m., from the LaSalle-st. side of the Chamber of Commerce, a sorrel mare, with black mane and tail, faint star in forehead, and collar-mark chafed on haunches. Age about 5 years. Boxer had stuffed her plaster over right eye. Marked with Geo. H. Bradley, Chicago." $100 reward will be paid for the return of the above to P. E. McHENRY, No. 34 Chamber of Commerce, or 44 West-st.

STRAYED—SOMETIME BEFORE NOVEMBER last, a dry cow, red on sides, black and badly white on face, with short curly red and white. The owner can have her by applying to MICHAEL McGRAGH, Hyde Park, Ill.

TAKEN UP—A SORREL HORSE, AND HARNESS. JAMES LYMAN, southwest corner Sedgwick and Huron-sts.

$10 REWARD, AND NO QUESTIONS ASKED, for the return to me at Room 43 Bryan Block of the black leather pocket-book taken Saturday night at the close of the opera. Contained papers only. C. F. A. GEORGE.

$50 REWARD WILL BE PAID TO THE PARTY who returned a gold watch and chain, lost on Wednesday afternoon between Sherman and Forquer-sts. Name of owner engraved inside the watch. Above reward paid on returning same to 73 Sherman-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A WELL-ASSORTED HARDWARE BUSINESS and the shop, in the best location on Milwaukee-av., with all modern improvements and machinery, is to be sold on account of sickness in the family. Stock invoiced nearly new; valued at $7,000 to $8,000; annual sales amounting to $30,000. Terms of sale, $4,000 cash, the rest on time, if desired. For further information, apply to JOHN BUEHLER, 324 Milwaukee-av.

A NO. 1 BILLIARD ROOM, 7 TABLES, FINE BAR; cleared $30,000 last 4 years; in complete running order. West Side. Good reasons for selling. KIMBALL & CO., General Dealers, 114 East Madison-st.

A FANCY GROCERY AND RESTAURANT FOR sale; business established 5 years; good location and a good paying business. Good reasons given for wishing to sell. For particulars address P. O. Box 1585, Aurora, Ill.

BOARDING-HOUSE—12 ROOMS, FURNISHED, full paying people; furniture and effects will be sold at a bargain; the house is rented; rent reasonable. Ill health cause for selling. Location 15 minutes' walk business centre. Address D 61, Tribune office.

CHANCE SELDOM MET WITH—FOR SALE—A good paying saloon on the best location of the North Side, at a great bargain. NOOKIN & FISCHER, 16 South Desplaines-st.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE IN A THRIVING TOWN of 2,000 inhabitants; stock, $10,000 to $12,000; fine furniture of the latest style; the best store in the county; stock about $4,000; building sold with stock or leased; good reasons given for selling. Address P, O. Box 257, Wyoming Ill.

LEGITIMATE MANUFACTURING BUSINESS IN the city, for sale. Business now $1,000 per month; very large profits; all machinery and fixtures new. Investigation solicited. KIMBALL & CO., 114 East Madison-st.

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY FOR SALE CHEAP; established 7 years, in one of the best towns in Iowa. A good chance to make money on small capital. Address, or apply personally for particulars, J. BLACKHALL, Clinton, Iowa.

RARE CHANCE—FOR SALE—AN OLD ESTABlished Medical Institute, doing a large business. For particulars address J. H. CRAWFORD, Morris, Ill., or RICE & THOMPSON, 29 Wabash-av., Chicago, Ill.

WE CAN GIVE A STORE, ICE HOUSE, ETC., rented for retail packing house in the South Division in the city. A very low rent. HESS, WHITNEY & CO., 146 LaSalle-st.

$400 WILL BUY A HALF INTEREST IN A good paying business; paying that amount per month. 151 West Washington-st., Room 8.

SEWING MACHINES.

A NEW $35 WHEELER & WILSON MACHINE—never been used, with all the attachments; a very handsome machine—will be sold for $20 cash. Address P 56, Tribune office, or call at 223 West Monroe-st., at 1 p. m., any day next week.

BLEES NOISELESS, LINK-MOTION, SHUTTLE machine; these celebrated and unequalled sewing machines are now nearly established in every town; send for new store, 256 State-st. J. H. LEROW & CO. City canvassers wanted.

FOR SALE—ACRE PROPERTY, SUITABLE FOR a manufacturing location, and blocks for sale on one 16-acre piece, and another of 25 acres. A chance for a good investment. Call, from 8:30 to 10:30 a. m., at Morrison Block (Room 24), southeast corner Madison and Clark-sts.

FOR SALE—A GROVER & BAKER OR SINGER family machine, in complete order, for $25. 228 East Indiana-st., near Rush.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES—General Office, 199 State-st., Branch Office, 272 Wabash-av. Persons having old Grover & Baker sewing machines are invited to call and see the new improvements and hear something to their advantage.

SEWING MACHINES—EXTRA INDUCEMENTS offered to prompt, energetic canvassers who can will-ingly work and carry good vouchers. Apply at WEED SEWING MACHINE CO., 152 South State-st.

SOUTH SIDE RESIDENTS PATRONIZE THE Office of the Singer Sewing Machine, located for your convenience at 102 Twenty-second-st.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICES OF J. N. STEPHENSON & CO., Dearborn-st., 197 Milwaukee-av., and 102 Twenty-second-st. Machines sold on easy monthly payments.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES, the best improved, sold on easy terms of payments. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents, main office 238 West Madison-st. branch 90 Wabash-av.

$45 CASH WILL BUY AN ENTIRELY NEW Wheeler & Wilson Machine; cost $65. Call at 226 West Lake-st., up-stairs.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AUCTION, FRIDAY MORNING, AT 10 O'CLOCK. A 40-head of good horses, 1 fine pair of ponies, 1 three-seated sleigh, 1 set fine road harness, express wagon. Bring in your stock. If you want it sold; no charge if not sold, at new brick barn, 363 West Twelfth-st. W. A. RUSSELL.

FOR SALE—A YOUNG, SOUND HORSE; will stand anywhere, and is not afraid of the cars. Address, A 83, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—NEW HEAVY AND LIGHT DELIVERY wagons, open square box buggies; also, one pair of bobs, suitable for express wagon or light truck, at 259 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, LIGHT WAGON, AND HARness; horse is about 1,000 lbs. weight, and about 5 years old. Apply at 75 Madder-st.

FOR SALE—A NO. 1 BREAD WAGON, NEARLY new. Inquire at 144 West Lake-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE—100 DUMP-CARTS, WITH HARNESS, suitable for coal, railroad, or excavating purposes. GOVERNMENT GOODS DEPOT, Nos. 193 and 197 East Lake-st.

FOR SALE—SIX NEW, STRONG STONE TRUCKS, the best in town, cheap. GOVERNMENT GOODS DEPOT, 193 and 197 East Lake-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—HARNESSES, SADDLES, bridles, halters, whips, robes, team-covers, wool-sheets, truck covers, etc. GOVERNMENT GOODS DEPOT, 193 East Lake-st.

STELSH SLEIGHS AND CUTTERS FOR SLEIGH-ing. Will be sold at Northwestern Stables, 240 and 242 Michigan-st. (North Side), near Rush-st.

WANTED—GOOD HORSE AND BUGGY CHEAP. Call, with team, 147 South Clark-st., from 10 to 1.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND DEMOCRAT or Concord wagon. S. B. MUNSON, 98, 100, 102, 27 North Canal-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD CAN tell of business, marriages, journeys, lawsuits, absent friends, lost or stolen property, or anything you wish to know. Cure fits, paralysis, rheumatism, deafness, sore eyes, seminal weakness, consumption, liver complaint, and all chronic disorders. Delicate diseases cured in a few days. Cure or no pay. 201 West Madison-st

FOREIGN.

The German Court to Go Into Mourning for Napoleon.

The Non-Ratified Treaty Between Cuba and Spain.

News Budget from South America.

CUBA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—The London *Anglo-American Times* of Jan. 4 prints the draft of a proposed treaty of peace between Spain and the Cuban revolutionists, which has been pending for nearly two years. It was agreed to in April, 1871, by a confidential agent of the Spanish Government, whose action, however, has not been approved at Madrid. The conditions of plan of adjustment are as follows:

First—Spain to acknowledge the independence of Cuba.

Second—Cuba is to pay Spain for all public properties, including the Spanish debt to the Bank of Havana.

Third—Cuba is to pay nothing beyond the above items.

Fourth—Immediate cessation of hostilities, and repeal of war measures.

Fifth—A favorable treaty for commerce between Spain and Cuba.

Sixth—To protect the private rights of Spaniards in the island.

This document was signed in New York, April 21, 1871, by Miguel Jarro, confidential agent of Spain, and by J. A. Echeverria and J. M. Mestre, representing the Republic of Cuba.

Mr. Mestre, who ... are as stated ... assured a reporter that the Spanish agent was duly ... and showed his authorization from General Prim, whose assassination was, therefore, a serious blow to the Cuban patriots. The three signers had authority to act for their respective Governments, but not to commit them. Mr. Mestre said, in conclusion: "I am no longer a Commissioner of the Cuban Government. Mr. Echeverria and myself resigned our positions some time ago. Up to the time when we resigned everything was progressing as well as we could expect. Whether the new Commissioners who now represent Cuba in this matter are carrying out the work which we began, I cannot say. They have also all the documents and papers which we had. However, as Cuban affairs now look, I think we shall gain our independence without the assistance of those or any other Commissioners.

SOUTH AMERICA.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—South American papers received here give the details of the plot to assassinate President Pardo, of Peru, in December last. The railroad train containing the President was to have been blown up on its entry to Lima, by means of a torpedo. The house in which preparations were made is near the railway, and it appears that the lives of the passengers on the same train were all to be sacrificed in execution of the programme. The conspirators comprised two brothers of the name of Bogardus and one Herechia, an old army engineer. A quarrel between them attracted the police to the house, when, upon arrests being made, Herechia confessed, and said that some time previous he met, at the house of ex-Minister Picola, Bogardus and others, who had originated the plot, and offered him money to aid in it.

There was a slight earthquake on the 26th of December at Arequipa.

President Pardo is to arbitrate between Puli and Bolivia.

It is feared the small-pox will make great ravages in Lima.

At Guatemala, Central America, the new Constitution was adopted, providing Electors to be 21 years of age, able to read or write, or in lieu thereof be worth $1,000.

A volcano near Santanna in Salvador gives indication of eruption.

There was a $200,000 fire at Chili on the 17th of December.

The town of Lota, Chili, is reported to be almost depopulated from the small-pox.

The United States steamer Kansas, which is to aid in the Nicaragua Canal survey, arrived at Aspinwall 1st January.

In Bolivia, Lufaye, who shot President Morales, published a statement that Morales was making a dangerous attack on his side, when he (Lafaye) interfering, was also attacked, when indignation getting the better of reason, he fired seven shots at the President, killing him. He then went immediately to the barracks and put the troops under arms.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Jan. 22.—Feronilly, Decamp, and Beust, the condemned Communists, were shot early this morning, on Satory plain. Feronilly died without uttering a word. Decamp's last words were: "I die assassinated. Down with false witnesses, lawyers, and Thiers!" Beust died cheering "the republic, the Commune, and the army." Only one volley was fired, as all died instantly. There were but few spectators on the ground.

In the cases of ten other Communists, who were to have been executed about the same time, the President has commuted the sentence to imprisonment for life.

PARIS, Jan. 22.—The water in the River Seine is again very high, and another inundation is feared.

The Committee of Thirty have agreed to the amendment proposed by M. Dredes, to the first article of the constitutional project reported by its sub Committee, whereby the President is allowed to address the Assembly only on bills before it.

CANADA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, Ont., Jan. 22.—Scores of petitions, signed by thousands of names, are pouring into the Ontario Legislature, asking for a prohibitory liquor law.

The Ontario Legislature will visit the Belleville Deaf and Dumb Asylum in a body, on Wednesday next. There is a strong probability of the Government here selecting Guelph as the site of the Agricultural College and Model Farm.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Jan. 22.—The Dominion Parliament meets on the 18th of February.

The final arrangements regarding the Canadian Pacific Railway contract, are to be concluded on the 28th inst.

HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 22.—Anxiety is felt here for the safety of the troop-ship Himalaya. Nothing has been heard of her since she left England.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Jan. 22.—The Cortes was engaged to-day in debating the bill providing for compulsory service in the army. The Special Committee of the Cortes on the abolition of slavery in Porto Rico will probably present their report to that body to-morrow. The question of the indemnification of the slave-owners has been settled, and the details alone delay the report. The Committee will propose that the emancipation of slaves shall be complete in four months after the promulgation of the passage of the bill. The Cortes will commence to discuss the bill at an early day.

Marshal Serrano and the Conservative Deputies will decide to-day upon the course they intend to pursue.

Members of the late Cabinet publish a declaration, to-day, repudiating the idea that they favored the sale of the Island of Cuba.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—It is reported that a conference has been held at Chiselhurst, at which it was decided that the Empress Eugenie and Prince Napoleon should be the political guardians of the Prince Imperial, and therefore direct the movements of the party. It is said that no manifesto announcing the intentions of the Bonapartists will be issued. The Prince Imperial will not be called Napoleon IV., but be known as Count Pierrefonds. He has adopted as his motto: "Strength, but not impatience."

A despatch from Genoa says the Rev. Edward Bouverie Pusey, D. D., is dangerously ill in that city.

The remains of Bulwer Lytton will be buried at Knelworth to-morrow.

RUSSIA.

BERLIN, Jan. 22.—There is an extensive emigration movement to America among the German colonists in Russia. One hundred and twenty families left Saressina alone.

PERSIA.

LONDON, Jan. 23—5:30 a. m.—The Persian Minister in this city authorizes the contradiction of the report that Persia has made a secret treaty, ceding territory to Russia.

Fires.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 22.—An *Avalanche* special from Helena, Ark., dated last night, says: A destructive fire broke out here at 2 o'clock this morning, destroying the Neville House, Brown & Thweat's law office, and Mr. Creamer's saloon. There were $3,500 insurance on the Neville House, and $2,500 on the furniture. The building belonged to Nicholas Righter. On the law office, the insurance amounts to $1,000 on building and $500 on books, and on the saloon $2,500. The office and Mr. Creamer's saloon belonged to Judge Handy and Mrs. O. H. Oates. The loss is $9,000.

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 22.—A fire this morning partially destroyed two buildings at the corner of Cherry and Superior streets, occupied by W. R. Jenvier, grocer, and J. B. Symons, butcher. The loss is $5,000, fully insured in the Home of New York, and the North American and Franklin, of Philadelphia.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

WISCONSIN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SENATE.

MADISON, Jan. 22.—Bills were introduced fixing the salary of the Secretary of State, Treasurer, and Attorney General at $3,500, and providing that all fees should go into the State Treasury; to appropriate $100 to the Visiting Committee of 1872; also, one or two so bunglingly prepared that no one could tell their true intent and meaning.

The Senate bills provide for letting the publication of tax-lists to the lowest bidder, where there are over a certain number of descriptions; to appropriate $50,000 for the Northern Hospital for the Insane at Oshkosh, $45,000 being for current expenses.

The Senate bill declaring Masons, Odd Fellows, and certain other sects exempt from taxation, contrary to the practice in Milwaukee, occasioned quite a lengthy debate, and was finally passed.

The Assembly joint resolution refusing to receive any new business after the 5th of February, was concurred in.

ASSEMBLY.

... exempting property from taxation ...; also, the petition of S. D. Carpenter for relief from an alleged injustice in the settlement of an old printing contract.

Resolutions were offered setting forth that the laws had been so changed by successive enactments, since 1858, that neither lawyers nor people could determine what the law was, and directing the Governor to appoint three Commissioners to codify and amend the laws, their compensation not to exceed five dollars a day; directing an inquiry by the Commissioner of Education into the propriety of establishing a uniform system of township school government all over the State.

Bills were introduced to amend the School law so as to elect all District officers annually; to repeal sections of the Election law of 1866 disfranchising deserters; to amend Chapter 188 of the Laws of 1872, so as to provide for collecting judgments against incorporated villages, from the property of the district embraced, in case the village organization is abandoned; amending Sections and Chapter 94, Revised Statutes, relative to the sale of lands by executors, administrators, and guardians, for the debts of deceased persons; to repeal Section 36, Chapter 182, General Laws of 1869, providing for a township system of school government; to amend Section 2, Chapter 154, Laws of 1862, providing for a lien on logs in certain counties, by adding a proviso in regard to the manner of giving notice; to repeal Chapter 158, Laws of 1872; to facilitate the collection of indebtedness of counties to the State; to give a minimum compensation for County Judges to $600 in counties with over 10,000 inhabitants, and $500 dollars in counties with less; to provide for printing 6,000 copies of the Governor's message annually for the use of the Legislature.

The Committee on Federal Relations reported in favor of the indefinite postponement of the resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution, providing for biennial sessions. The majority of the same Committee, Messrs. Vilas and Kemper dissenting, reported in favor of the passage of McCheever's resolution protesting against the passage of the Soldiers' Bounty Land bill by Congress.

JOINT CONVENTION.

At noon the two Houses met, pursuant to law of Congress and a joint resolution of the Senate Assembly, in Joint Convention. Lieutenant Governor Pettit being acting Governor in Governor Washburn's absence, Hon. H. L. Eaton, President *pro tem.* of the Senate, presided, and, the Journal having been read by the Chief Clerk of each House, and showing an aggregate of 83 votes for Timothy O. Howe to 44 for Henry L. Palmer and 1 for Charles A. Eldridge, Mr. Howe was declared elected United States Senator from Wisconsin for six years from the 4th of March, 1873.

INDIANA.

SENATE.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 22.—The consideration of the messages of Governors Baker and Hendricks was postponed until Monday.

The bill to reduce the allowance for the use of a team and wagon, or plow, in work on roads, to $1.50 per day, the same as allowed for a hand, after a lengthy discussion was laid upon the table.

A resolution to consider no claims for services or materials furnished the State previous to the special session, unless presented twenty days previous to the adjournment of this session, was adopted.

A bill was introduced to regulate the public printing and binding, for the election of a State Printer biennially to serve two years, and specifying prices.

A bill was passed to provide for the appointment of Special Constables by Justices of the Peace in certain cases.

A joint resolution was adopted authorizing the Secretary of State, by and with the consent of the Chairman of the Printing Committee of both Houses, to contract with some suitable person to do such public printing as may be authorized by law until other provisions shall be made.

The Bastardy act, to provide for the education and maintenance of illegitimate children, was taken up as the special order, and, after a lengthy discussion, the bill failed to pass.

The bill to fix the salaries of Judges was made the special order for Wednesday next.

A large number of bills were read a second time and referred.

The bill repealing the Public Printing laws, and abolishing the office of State Printer, passed unanimously.

HOUSE.

The Stationery bill was considered and laid upon the table.

The Senate concurrent resolution for a joint Committee to redistrict the State for judicial purposes was concurred in.

The Senate concurrent resolution for a joint Committee to see to employing official reporters and procure the printing and binding of the reports, was made the special order for Monday next.

The bill to increase the levy for school purposes from 16 to 20 cents, and 50 cents poll-tax, was discussed at length, and then made the special order for Wednesday next.

The bill to authorize the issue of bonds by civil townships, to raise money for the purchase of grounds, and erection of buildings for school purposes, was defeated—yeas, 31; nays, 60.

The bill allowing bounty on fox scalps passed.

The Senate joint resolution, providing for the public printing, was referred to a special committee of three, as also the bill to fix no limit upon prices or authority of the Secretary of State to contract for work.

The bill providing for the appraisement of real estate in all cities of 30,000 or more inhabitants, with such amendments as are necessary to bring it within the provision of the new tax law, was ordered engrossed.

IOWA.

DESMOINES, Iowa, Jan. 22.—In the House, this morning, the opinion of Attorney General Cutts was presented. He says that the use of the College funds, as admitted by Rankin, is a crime, and is covered by the law in Section 4,244 of the revision, and that there is but one course to be pursued, which is to procure an indictment against him by a Grand Jury of the county where the offence was committed, and then satisfy the people by a trial by jury that the charges in the indictment are true, which, having been done, a conviction may reasonably be expected. The chapters of the code relative to real property, especially the clause in relation to homesteads, created much discussion, but the section was retained, fixing the value of homesteads to be exempted at $500.

In the Senate, Lowry's joint resolution for Congressional legislation on railroad tariffs was passed. A joint resolution was passed providing for a Committee to draft a law to provide for the publication of the code. The Road law was amended so as to make male persons between 21 and 45 years old liable to road work. An effort was made to have City Marshals elected by the people, but failed.

NEVADA.

VIRGINIA, Nev., Jan. 22.—The Legislature met in Joint Convention to-day, read the journals of yesterday's session, and announced the vote for Senator, Jones, 53; McCoy, 47; Delong, 1; McBeth, 1. After the announcement of the vote, Mr. Jones was conducted to the Speaker's desk, and made a lengthy speech, defending himself against the charges of money having been corruptly used to secure his election, which charges had been made in the Eastern as well as the Pacific Coast press; acknowledged that money had been freely used; had himself distributed largely, but only for legitimate campaign purposes. He declared himself in favor of the Federal Government controlling the channels of communication and the highways of commerce; pledged himself to support all measures for the regulation, equalization, and reduction by Federal authority of freight fares on all railroads, particularly those built wholly or partly by Government subsidy, and favoring the project of postal telegraphy, without expression of a preference for any particular scheme. Jones starts East in the middle of February.

MICHIGAN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Jan. 22.—The bill abolishing citizens' meetings in Detroit, third reading, after some discussion was laid on the table by a vote of 58 to 35. There was powerful lobbying on both sides. Two remonstrances were submitted against the bill. Detroiters interested in the park by speculation in land, support the bill.

The Senate refused to concur in the House bill allowing the sale of the real estate of deceased persons in payments of debts, instead of personal property.

Henry C. Sessions, of Ionia, was appointed clerk of the Senate Railroad Committee.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 22.—In the Senate, a resolution was offered by Mr. Putnam, a Democrat, opposing the bill introduced by Senator Sherman in the United States Senate, providing for a speedy resumption of specie payments, and asking the Ohio Representatives in Congress to use their influence to secure a further issue of legal-tender notes sufficient to meet the rapidly-expanding wants of our rapidly-growing country, and to oppose all measures looking to a contraction of the currency by a resumption of specie payment, or otherwise. The resolution was laid on the table.

... the Senate, to-day, a memorial, asking that ... legislation may be had as will appropriate from the State Treasury $10,000 per annum for the benefit of the University.

KANSAS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TOPEKA, Jan. 22.—The anti-Pomeroy caucus last night did not ballot, and adjourned until Friday night. There is talk of abandoning Lowe, Phillips, Harvey, and Logan, and selecting a new man. The caucus Friday night will probably make a movement of this kind.

J. Ingalls, of *Kansas Magazine* celebrity, is announced to-night as a candidate.

GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 22.—The following is the result of the first joint ballot to-day in the General Assembly for United States Senator: Gordon, 84; Stephens, 71; Hill, 35; Field, 8; Ackerman, 4.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 22.—The fifth ballot in the General Assembly to-day resulted in the election of General Gordon, United States Senator. Gordon received 112 votes, Stephens 86, Ackerman 14. It is believed that Stephens' opposition to the Cincinnati movement caused his defeat. A movement is on foot to send him to Congress from the Eighth District, made vacant by the death of General Wright. Stephens will be elected without opposition. He will accept the nomination.

ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, Jan. 22.—In the Senate to-day, a report was adopted in the contested election case of Wishard *vs.* Hanks, favorable to the latter, on the ground that notice of contest was not given in time. Wishard claims to be elected by 12,000 majority, and did not know but he would be returned elected until the Legislature met. The report in favor of Hanks was adopted by a strict party vote, the Republicans voting for and the Democrats against.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 22.—So far as reported at this hour, nothing has been ascertained by the Bribery Investigating Committee at Jefferson City, by which the direct tender or acceptance of money in the Senatorial contest, can be fastened upon any member of the Legislature.

FLORIDA.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Jan. 22.—The Legislature in joint assembly, to-day, voted for United States Senator without result.

NEW YORK.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 22.—Roscoe Conkling was re-elected United States Senator to-day, for six years from the 4th of March next.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Northwestern Dairymen's Association Election of Officers.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WHITEWATER, Wis., Jan. 22.—The meeting of the Northwestern Dairymen's Association has been largely attended during the day. The election of officers for 1873 resulted in the re-election of most of the old officers: President, S. Favill, Lake Mills, Wis.; Vice Presidents, C. H. Wilder, of Evansville, Wis.; N. Eldred of Iowa Falls, Iowa; D. Turner, of Crown Point, Indiana; J. Tuttles, of Salem; J. R. McLean, of Elgin, Illinois; C. W. Gould, of Elgin, Ill.; H. W. Mead, of Hebron, Wis.; H. Smith, of Sheboygan, Wis.; E. H. Seward, of Marengo, Ill. Secretary, G. E. Morrow, of Madison, Wis.; Assistant Secretary, W. K. Stewart, of Hebron, Ill. Treasurer, R. R. Stone, of Elgin.

The next annual meeting will be held at Woodstock, Ill., January, 1874.

Professor Miles, of Michigan Agricultural College, gave an admirable address on the breeding of cattle.

Prof. W. W. Daniels, Professor of Agriculture in the University of Wisconsin, read an address on the Chemistry of the Feeding and Care of Animals, which was received with much favor.

Dr. W. M. Horne, Veterinary Surgeon, read a valuable paper on the Diseases of Cattle, one of the most interesting papers of the meeting.

The discussions were well sustained.

THE WEATHER.

War Department Prognostications.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 22.—Probabilities—For New England, winds veering to northerly and easterly, on Thursday, with increasing cloudiness. For the Middle States, falling barometer, fresh and brisk northerly to easterly winds, cloudy weather and rain, except for the northern portion, probably snow. For the South Atlantic Eastern Gulf States, easterly to southerly winds, falling barometer, rising temperature, and rain. For the Western States, and northward to Wisconsin and Minnesota, rising barometer, falling temperature, fresh and brisk westerly to northerly winds, and clear and clearing weather; and these conditions extend eastward during the day, over probably Michigan, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, and western portions of Georgia and Florida.

TOPEKA, Jan. 22.—A severe snow storm has prevailed here all day, and still continues. Trains on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad are snow-bound west of Newton, and cut off from communication. The storm is also raging on the plains along the line of the Kansas Pacific Railway.

NEW YORK.

The Ship Brokers' Organization—Frightened Murderers—Japanese Currency—Swindlers Arrested—City Charter—Seized for Debt—Foster and Stokes—Miscellaneous Local News.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—The announcement that Foster will be hanged had a very depressing effect upon Stokes and other murderers in the Tombs. When Foster received the news he secluded himself in his cell, refusing to see any one.

Immediately on the receipt of the writ of remittur from the Court of Appeals, in the Foster case, the District Attorney will move to have Foster resentenced.

The printing of the bonds and currency for the Japanese Government, in this city, has been completed, and Mr. T. Tosio, the Japanese Commissioner who has been superintending the business, will shortly return to his own country.

The Havana mail steamers Columbia and Crescent City are under seizure for debt. The crews have not been paid in six weeks. The Moro Castle, another steamer of the line, is expected to be seized on her arrival here.

The Samana Bay Company held their meeting to-day, and adopted the Commissioners' report, and ratified the contract made with the San Domingo Government. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: A. B. Stockwell, President; Paul N. Spofford, Vice President; Henry Clews, Treasurer; R. R. Hazard, Secretary. The Company intends purchasing or building three steamers besides the Tybee, which will run regularly between this port and Samana Bay, establishing weekly communication. The Company also intend chartering a large steamer, and sending out a cabin load of excursionists, who may wish to inspect San Domingo, before taking up a residence there. The Tybee is now loading with houses, furniture, &c., for the officers of the Company.

Suits have been commenced in the United States District Court to recover taxes from the Erie Railway Company on sterling bonds, said to be due the Government.

Dr. Jones, in his report to the Health Board, to-day, says the school buildings in the Ninth, Fifteenth, Nineteenth, and Twenty-first Wards are in some respects utterly unfitted for school purposes.

It is reported that Houston & Texas Central Railroad first mortgage 7 per cent gold bonds, for $1,000 each, Nos. 6,276 to 6,300 inclusive, were stolen to-day from the banking house of William T. Hatch & Son, Wall street.

The Erie Company is about to bring suit against the Boston, Hartford & Erie Railroad and the Trustees under the mortgage for default of eighteen months' interest. The Erie Company also claim that the five million of bonds of the Boston, Hartford & Erie, guaranteed by them are a preferred lien upon the Boston, Hartford & Erie Road and all its equipments, taking precedence of all others.

The *Tribune* to-morrow publishes a detailed list of the public improvements undertaken by the city at a cost of $22,000,000, with which the new Mayor found fault in his message. They include the following: Tunnel and suspension bridge across the Harlem River to be begun this year, the city's share in the expense of which is $4,000,000; Widening of Broadway, $2,900,000; Riverside Park, $1,500,000; Morning Side Park, $1,500,000; Kingsbridge Road, $1,000,000; extension of the Western Boulevard, $1,000,000; extension of the Aqueduct to One-Hundred-and-Thirteenth street, $750,000; Parade Ground, $700,000; Museum of Natural History, $500,000; Museum of Art, $500,000, and the rest of street improvements.

A SOCIAL DRAMA.

Scenes from "Enoch Arden" and "Rip Van Winkle" in a Brooklyn Court.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—One of the most dramatic and romantic scenes of "Rip Van Winkle" was revealed to-day, in the Brooklyn Court House. Mrs. Elizabeth Speyer, who brings suit in the Brooklyn Court to recover $40,000, as her dower of the estate of the late John Speyer, was cross-examined to-day. She said: "I was born in Maine; when 15 years old I left my parents, who were poor, and was employed in a millinery store in Boston; there I met Mr. Hugh Miller, to whom I was married; we lived for a while in my native town, and then removed to Jamaica Plains. It was at this place, over thirty years ago, that my husband abandoned me. I sought for him everywhere; four years after he abandoned me, I was informed that he was dead." She then related the story of her marriage with Bell, whom she had arrested and convicted for bigamy, and her marriage to Mr. John Speyer. As Mrs. Speyer descended from the stand, Mr. Speyer's lawyer arose, and in a loud voice called the name of Hugh P. Miller. Mrs. Speyer stood amazed and overwhelmed with confusion. Her counsel were thunderstruck, and all the audience arose and viewed the old man, who arose in answer to his name. His appearance is that of a well-to-do farmer. He testified that instead of abandoning his wife, she abandoned him. He said: "We left Jamaica Plains and came to New York to live. Two weeks after, I returned home at noon, my wife was gone and all the furniture. I found a note stating that she had left me, and would never return, and that I need not look for her. I met her after that one day on the street, and she told me she had married a man named Bell. I accepted the situation, and went to sea, which I followed for ten or twelve years. I then went to Worcester, Mass., where I now reside."

During the examination of this witness, Mrs. Speyer never removed her eyes from him. She seemed struck dumb with amazement. It was the first time she had seen him since the day, on the street, when she told him she was living with Bell, over thirty years ago.

The Rev. Mr. Cone, who, Mrs. Speyer says, married her, is dead. His son exhibited the record of marriages. In it was the record of her marriage to Bell, under the name of Elizabeth G. Farrington. There was no record of her marriage to John Speyer. Her vision of a future was destroyed by to-day's developments.

MADISON.

Senator Howe's Thanks—The War of the Doctors—Sudden Death of a Wisconsin Officer.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 22.—In answer to a despatch to Senator Howe, by E. W. Keyes, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, notifying him of his election, Senator Howe telegraphed:

I can only pledge my best efforts, if not to deserve, at least not to abuse, the unparalleled partiality of the State. (Signed) T. O. HOWE.

The Board of Trustees of the State Hospital for the Insane is now in session, and there is an animated contest between the allopathists and the homoeopathists in regard to the appointment of a Superintendent in place of Dr. McDill, who resigns to become a member of Congress. There is very strong pressure for some candidates, but it is doubtful if a choice will be made.

By an official communication from the War Department, news is received of the sudden death, at Buffalo, while on his way East, of Lieutenant William Hawley, U. S. A., formerly resident of this city, Colonel of the Third Wisconsin Infantry, and Brevet Brigadier General, who served with distinction in the Virginia and Georgia campaigns, taking part in many of the most prominent battles of both.

SPRINGFIELD.

New Mining Company Incorporated—The Reception Season.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 22.—The Clear Lake Mining Company, of Chicago, capital stock, $500,000, filed a certificate of organization with the Secretary of State to-day. The corporators are John B. Tilden, C. Thomas, and Charkes K. Herrick. The object of the corporation is to mine and smelt, and furnish machinery for mining purposes and for motive power.

General and Miss E. C. Lippincott will give their first of a series of receptions to-morrow night. These receptions have always been liberally attended, as General and Miss Lippincott are distinguished for their hospitality.

Obituary.

DUBUQUE, Jan. 22.—The well-known druggist, P. C. Samson, one of the oldest and most prominent citizens of Dubuque, died this morning, after a lingering illness, of consumption.

John Crowder, one of the pioneers of Dubuque County, was found dead in a field near his home, where he had gone to cut wood. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict, "Died from old age and weakness."

Chief Engineer Thomas Shock, of the United States Navy, died yesterday, at Charlestown.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 22.—The Grand Duchess Helene Pauloona is dead.

The Freshets.

FORT DEPOSIT, Mo., Jan. 22.—A telegraph office has been opened in the second story of the operator's residence. The river is falling slowly. The gorge of ice is still 35 feet high. The only danger now is of the rise above coming down on this gorge, which would sweep away half the town. The damage in the city is immense.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 22.—The Susquehanna River has fallen five feet.

River News.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 22.—The Adam Jacobs came up from Grand Tower to-day, the first arrival of the season, and the Colorado and Mary McDonald will be here to-night. The Richmond left for New Orleans, drawing 7½ feet, and the Alice for Memphis.

The river is rising, and weather colder. Rain this afternoon, and snow to-night. A gorge above St. Charles broke up on Tuesday afternoon, and passed here during last night without doing any damage.

Telegraphic Brevities.

The Zimmerman murder case at Decatur, Ind., has been postponed, owing to his illness.

Masses for the repose of the soul of the late ex-Emperor Napoleon were celebrated in a number of churches in this city to-day. Large crowds attended the services.

In the Wilson Committee, yesterday, it was found that the Union Pacific Railroad Company passed an order in December, 1872, to issue $16,000,000 sinking fund mortgage bonds, but no mortgage has ever been made and executed.

Congressional Nomination in Georgia.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 22.—Alexander Stephens has been nominated to Congress, and accepted. The Governor will order the election soon.

QUEBEC.

Winter on the St. Lawrence River—The Ice-Bridge.

Important Trade and Business Topics.

What the Canadians Think of Their Route to the Sea.

Railroad and Transportation Facts for Western Readers, Etc., Etc.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

QUEBEC, Canada, Jan. 20, 1873.

THE WEATHER.

If you have suffered in the West from the uncommonly heavy snow-fall and cold snaps of this winter, we Canadians have borne our share. With the thermometer registering 37 below zero, and three feet of snow on the ground in the city, not to mention the entire burial of the country, we are in a position to speak pretty authoritatively on all matters appertaining to winter. The farmers, however, regard the heavy snow-fall with favor, inasmuch as they are assured of plentiful crops thereby. Until last week, the people of Quebec were almost shut out from the rest of the civilized world. The "ice-bridge," or the permanent, freezing across of the St. Lawrence, opposite the city, had not formed, and the steamers which did the ferriage as opportunity offered, dodging in and out of the ice-fields, were forbidden to cross by the authorities of the sapient corporation, for fear of damaging the ice which they expected to form. A night of intense cold fixed the bridge, which has since been the channel, though a very insecure one, of communication between Quebec and the outside world. Across this bridge teams and foot-passengers travel, too often breaking through the weak spots and air-holes, and being very coldly ducked for their temerity.

Year by year, as the commerce of Quebec, from her intercourse with the West, becomes greater and of more importance, the need for

IMPROVED COMMUNICATION

is felt. It was this need which initiated the North Shore Railway scheme, which is now being carried out. In former years, the formation of an ice-bridge was regarded as a public blessing, and the event celebrated by the firing of salutes from the Citadel, and processions of the people in the streets. Now, it is regarded as a nuisance. Could some means be adopted to prevent the ice forming in front of the city, and, by leaving the channel open, afford free water passage, a great convenience would be afforded. The Grand Trunk Railway has its terminus at Levis; consequently, everything—passengers, mails, and freight—brought from the West has to be ferried across.

THE NORTH SHORE RAILWAY,

now in course of construction by a Chicago contracting company, under General Seymour, will overcome this difficulty, and put Quebec in direct communication with Detroit and Chicago. The North Shore will open up the enormous resources of districts almost unknown to the rest of the world, and assist in the commercial resurrection of Quebec.

The whole country is now preparing for

THE POLITICAL WAR,

for the first session of the second Parliament of the Dominion will open, it is said, on the 18th of February. The Quebec Parliament was prorogued at Christmas; the Ontario is now in session. In the Quebec Legislature, the Ministry sustained the severe attacks of the Opposition, or *Parti National*, with equanimity. The elections had not the effect of giving that party a majority, but they were given power of moral influence before unpossessed by them in this Province. The undisputed possession of power engenders corruption and public dishonesty in Ministries starting with the fairest and purest motives, and so it was with that of Quebec. Some of the little transactions—like that of the Beauport Asylum, into which they entered with that *bete noir* of Canadian politics, the Hon. Joseph Cauchon—came to light, and nothing but the majority which they had at their backs of easy-going, unparticular, and, in cases, venal country members, prevented them from going to the wall. But, on the other hand, the general elections of 1872 gave to the Opposition in the House of Commons an immense lift. Their numbers have been largely increased. They succeeded in defeating Sir George E. Cartier in Montreal, Sir Francis Hincks in Lanark, and Ministerial supporters all over the country. Even Sir John A. MacDonald, the Premier of the Dominion, retained his seat with difficulty. The Ministry count upon a working majority in the House with which to weather the storm; the Opposition believe in their ability to defeat the Conservatives; and both parties are burnishing up their arms for the struggle. The difficulty in the way of the Opposition is the discordance in the elements of which it is composed. The *Parti National*—a resuscitation of Rougeism,—and the Grits of Ontario, differ on material points of policy, while neither can pull with their Lower Province supporters. The main feature of Mr. Blake's platform is an opposition to coalitions; yet, in the event of the defeat of the present Ministry, a coalition Government would have to be formed. However, time will tell. Sufficient to the day is the evil thereof.

But, at the next session of Parliament, a very important matter will be presented. Following the action of the National Board of Trade of the United States, the Dominion Board will memorialize the Government of this country to appoint a Commission, to act with one appointed by the United States, to take steps for the establishment of

RECIPROCAL TRADE

between the two countries. Mr. Hamilton, of Detroit, and Mr. Hill, of Boston, when this resolution was moved at the meeting on Friday, stated that there is a growing feeling in favor of reciprocal trade in the United States, and that, under the new Administration, they considered it would be easy to make the preliminary arrangements for the treaty next March.

Now, with reference to reciprocity, there is little difference of opinion in Canada. When the old treaty was abrogated, a wall of sorrow went through the land. We had been so long depending upon our friends across the border for our supplies of manufactured goods that it was thought a famine would ensue. But it was, before long, proven that Canada had great manufacturing capacity. The raw material which we formerly exported to the United States, to import in a manufactured form, we kept and manufactured for ourselves. The result was that

IMMENSE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

sprang up throughout the country; new means of employment were created to engage our own population, and induce foreigners to settle on our soil. Immigration increased in an unprecedented ratio. The work of Confederation was hastened, and, in the five years of its existence, the results achieved have been enormous. The country has quadrupled its wealth. Such an impulse was given that Canadian national life was engendered; from a few, scattering, poor, divided, discontented Provinces, we became a great and harmonious whole, happy, peaceful, prosperous, and contented. The abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty came to Canada as a blessing in disguise, and as such we now appreciate it. "The whirligig of Time brings in his revenges." The condition of things has changed. We are now in a position to accept a reciprocity treaty, though there is no need of our begging for one. We produce and manufacture all we need ourselves, and have a large surplus needed in the American market. Even under the present state of things, our surplus finds its way to that market. Under all circumstances, we are the party to whom reciprocity is the least important commercial matter for consideration. But there is not the slightest doubt that, under new provisions, an enlargement of trade and commerce between the two countries would be brought about, to mutual advantage. The action of the Dominion Board is regarded with very general satisfaction.

Growing out of the meetings and discussions of the Dominion Board of Trade, we have, in connection with the question of reciprocity, that of the

NAVIGATION OF THE ST. LAWRENCE

from the lakes to the sea, and the carrying of the Western grain trade. We are as fully aware of the fact that the St. Lawrence route to the sea is the shortest and cheapest, as your great shippers; and, indeed, the fact is being pecuniarly pressed upon our merchants by the yearly increasing revenue growing out of this trade. The canal policy of the Government aims at the fostering of this trade.

THE WELLAND CANAL,

at the present time, admits vessels of 600 tons, carrying 20,000 bushels of grain. This canal, as your readers are aware, is 28 miles long, the locks are 200 feet, and the width 26. The proposed improvements will make the width 40 feet, the locks 270, and the depth 13 feet in the sills, so that vessels of 1,200 tons, carrying about 40,000 bushels, may pass through. Thus such enlargements will be effected as will enable large vessels to pass through from Chicago to Montreal without breaking bulk.

AN ENORMOUS ADVANTAGE

is given the Canadian route, which the expenditure of $100,000,000 could not give the Erie Canal. The question of carriage is one between horse and steam power, and the party using steam in the largest vessels must ultimately come out the winner. It is a question yet to be solved whether the water-feed of the Erie Canal would be sufficient, even after the expenditure of the enormous sum named, to compete with the St. Lawrence route. Within the past ten years the trade has increased 100 per cent by this route, and the inference is, that, with increased facilities, in the next decade the rate of progression will be 1,000 per cent.

The merchant community of Quebec feel that the time has come when

THE CHICAGO SHIPMENTS

must pass to the sea through their hands. Already the Quebec Board of Trade have discussed the question of a Forwarding Company to tap the trade, and stock has been subscribed. Elevators are to be built, and every exertion used to attract to Quebec, the natural outlet, this large and rapidly growing trade. Indeed, as much interest is felt in the future of this here, as in Chicago. If the Reciprocity Treaty, which may be negotiated will throw open the American canals to Canadian bottoms, like privileges, of course, will be granted; but, so long as the navigation of Lake Michigan and the canals is denied our craft, so long will the St. Lawrence canal route be practically closed to American bottoms. There is little difference of opinion on this subject here. The question resolves itself to one of equivalents, and as such it is understood.

Canadian shippers feel convinced that, in any event, the breadstuffs of the West have to pass by the St. Lawrence on their way to the sea, considering that the reign of New York in this regard is practically over. Hence the rejection by the Dominion Board of Trade of the Zollverein proposition, last year, though the exclusive attitude assumed by the National Board representatives had much to do with it.

"THE SUBJECT OF DECK-LOADS"

occupied the attention of the Dominion Board, on Friday last. It has been proven that, of the sixty-two vessels engaged in the lumber and grain trade between the St. Lawrence and Great Britain, totally lost in the year just passed, fully three-fourths of the losses of wood-laden ships may be traced to the carrying of deck-loads. The details of the wrecks which have reached us are harrowing. The cupidity of ship-owners and the greed of underwriters have caused the loss of hundreds of valuable lives, and it is time the Legislature stepped in to put an end to the practice; and the recommendation of the Board that laws should be passed prohibiting the carrying of deck-loads between Canada and Europe during the term between the months of October and May, was unanimously adopted, and meets with general approval.

LORD DUFFERIN,

the new Governor General, is having a triumphal progress through the country,—something similar to that of Lord Northbrooke in India. His warm-hearted, genial nature has taken the people by storm. He is a very different kind of a man from the "bloated aristocrats" with whom Canada has so often been saddled,—poor creatures, whose sole business here was to collect the salary of $50,000 gold per annum which we have the liberality to pay. He has been initiated in the mysteries of all Canadian sports, and seemingly takes kindly to them.

We are to be invaded by a colony of

EIGHTY THOUSAND RUSSIAN MENNONITES.

They go to our great Northwest, where they will have an opportunity of helping Canada to build the Pacific Railway. We have as yet learnt nothing concerning the arrangements of the contract entered into.

LESTER.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY ITEMS.

The man murdered last night by Nixon was to-day recognized as Charles Phype, a resident of Williamsburg. He was a quiet, unoffending man, and leaves a wife and four children perfectly destitute. Nixon is a notorious rough. From the evidence obtained to-day it appears the murder was without provocation.

Sanderson, a lawyer, and Mr. James quarrelled in front of the Court House, Brooklyn, a short time ago, using violent language. A reporter of the *Union* published the language used, and Sanderson admits the report to be substantially correct. He now brings suit for libel against the *Union*, laying damages at $50,000.

Michigan Pomological Society.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Jan. 22.—The Pomological Society was in session this morning, and weather reports from Western Michigan were read. They are favorable for the peach trees. There were additional arrivals of fruit from Grand Traverse, Iona, Kent, Van Buren, and Clinton Counties. Mr. Parmlee, of Old Mission, Traverse County, made an interesting report of the soil and climate, and exhibited a fine collection of apples. He reports 8 below zero as the coldest this winter.

The Society was invited to the Agricultural College this afternoon. There is a large attendance of visitors. The Committee on Fruit report to-morrow.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—Money fairly active, but easy, at 5@7 per cent, with a fall to 4@5 just before the close of bank hours, the final rates being 5@6.

Sterling strong at 109¾@109⅞.

Gold was less active than yesterday; opened at 113⅝, sold down to 113¾, up to 113⅞, down to 113⅝, closing at 113¾@113⅞. Loans 6@2 per cent for carrying, and flat for borrowing. Clearings, $108,000,000. Treasury disbursements, $176,500. Export to-day, $157,000 in gold coin, and $59,457 in silver bars. Engagements for to-morrow, $300,000 in gold.

Governments firm and slightly better.

State bonds dull.

Stocks were more active and strong, with considerable advance in the leading shares. New York Central led the market, and rose from 104⅜ to 105⅞, closing at 105⅜@105⅝. Rock Island rose from 112 to 113⅝, closing at 112⅝. Pacific Mail, which was quite active, rose from 71⅞ to 73⅝, fell to 72⅝, and closed at 72⅝. Ohios rose from 46⅝ to 47⅝, closing at 47⅝. Western Union fell from 84 to 83⅝, rose to 84⅝, closing at 84⅝. Erie fell from 63⅝ to 62⅝, but recovered the decline, and closed at 63⅝. Lake Shore rose from 93⅝ to 94, closing at 93⅝. Cincinnati, Chicago & Indiana Central rose to 39. The rest of the list was quiet, but the whole market closed very firm, the indications being that the long talked of bull campaign has begun.

There are nine offers of bonds to-day, amounting to $866,400, at 113.12@113.40. The Government advertised to buy $1,000,000.

Sterling, 109⅜.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	117¾	Coupons, '67	115⅝
5-20s of '62	114⅜	Coupons, '68	115⅜
Coupons, '64	114⅜	10-40s	113⅜
Coupons, '65	115⅜	Currency 6s	113⅝
Coupons, '65 (new)	114⅜	New 5s	113⅜

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	93	Virginias, old	45
Tennessees, old	79⅜	North Carolinas, old	33
Tennessees, new	80	North Carolinas, new	17
Virginias, new	50		

STOCKS.

Canton	100⅜	St. Paul pfd	77¼
W. U. Tel	83⅜	Wabash	72¾
Quicksilver	43	Wabash pfd	85
Adams Express	97	Fort Wayne	92¾
Wells Fargo	84¼	Terre Haute	10
American Express	69⅜	Terre Haute pfd	40
United States Ex	75⅜	Chicago & Alton	113
Pacific Mail	72⅜	Chicago & Alton pfd	114
New York Central	105⅜	Ohio & Mississippi	47⅛
Erie	63⅜	C. C. & C.	90
Erie pfd	76	C. B. & Q.	115
Harlem	120⅜	Lake Shore	93⅜
Harlem pfd	120	Indiana Central	38⅜
Michigan Central	108	Illinois Central	118
Pittsburgh	89⅜	Union Pacific stocks	36⅜
Northwestern	80	Union Pacific bonds	86⅜
Northwestern pfd	88⅜	Central Pacific bonds	99⅜
Rock Island	112⅜	Del, Lack. & Western	97
N. J. Central	102⅜	B. H. & Erie	6⅜
St. Paul	53⅜		

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 22.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, including 27 cars reported to arrive, 1,683, making the total supply for the week thus far, 4,250, or 250 cars, against 343 cars the same time last week. As the time for shipping for the Albany trade approached, the market became active at ¼c decline on last week's closing prices. The attendance of home and Eastern buyers are very large, and the quality of the cattle, especially the Texans, was good. About 1,150 were disposed of. Sales: 146 Texas steers, 1,117 to 1,124 lbs, $5.20@5.25; 260 Ohio steers, 1,144 to 1,327 lbs, $5.25@5.60; 22 Ohio cows and oxen, averaging 1,398 lbs, $4.50; 30 Michigan steers, 1,077 to 1,233 lbs, $5.00@5.62½; 34 Missouri steers, 1,164 to 1,267 lbs, $5.50@6.00; 254 Illinois steers, 1,052 to 1,250 lbs, $5.35@5.87½; 46 Indiana steers, 1,410 lbs, $5.50; 93 Cherokee steers, 1,160 lbs, $5.30.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts to-day, 3,600, making the total supply for the week thus far 7,600, against 9,600 the same time last week. Market opened active, at a slight decline on last week's prices on all grades. Sales: 87 Indiana sheep, 92 lbs, $5.75; 773 Michigan sheep, 73 to 111 lbs, $5.25@7.00; 1,716 Ohio sheep, 79 to 99 lbs, $5.00@5.75; 441 Canada sheep and lambs, 98 to 131 lbs, $6.00@7.37½.

HOGS—Receipts to-day 3,000, making the total supply for the week thus far 13,600, against 17,300 the same time last week. Market moderately active at yesterday's prices. The demand for medium-sized and heavy hogs suddenly increased, and these grades now bring top prices. Sales: 1,600 Illinois hogs, 224 lbs, at $4.25; 1,000 Indiana hogs, 200 to 220 lbs, $4.20@4.25; 1,000 Ohio hogs, 180 to 250 lbs, $4.20@4.30.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 22—11 a. m.—Flour, 28s 6d@30s. Wheat—Winter, 12s 2d@12s 3d; spring, 11s 6d@12s 4d; white, 12s 5d@12s 7d; club, 12s 10d@13s 2d. Corn, 28s.

Pork, 62s 6d. Lard, 38s 3d.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 22—3 p. m.—Market firm and unchanged.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—Consols, money, 92¼; account, 92¼@92⅜. 5-20s of '65, 93¼; do '67, 92⅜; 10-40s, 94; new 5s, 89⅜; Erie, 50¼.

Tallow, 44s 6d.

PARIS, Jan. 22.—Rentes, 54f 37c.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 22.—Cotton heavy; middling upland, 9⅝@9¾d; Orleans, 10@10⅛d. Sales, 10,000 bales; American, 5,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000 bales.

Breadstuffs quiet; red winter wheat, 12s 2d@12s 3d. Flour, 29s 6d@30s. Corn, 28s.

Beef, 93s 6d. Cheese, 63s. Bacon unchanged.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—There was a fair movement in first hands, and the jobbers were fairly active to-day. The market for cotton goods is very strong, with a further increased demand for brown Standard sheetings and fine browns. Bleached shirtings and rolled jaconets are active. Prints in medium colorings and shirting stripes are in request. New styles of Ancona prints are opened and well received. Cassimeres and Cheviot suitings are in better demand, and the favorite styles are already sold ahead of production.

Evening Provision Board.

CHICAGO, Jan. 22.—Sales at the Evening Provision Board, 500 brls mess pork, seller March, at $12.27½.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—COTTON—In moderate demand; middling upland, 20½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour fairly active and higher; receipts, 6,000 brls; super Western and State, $6.25@7.10; common to good extra, $7.35@7.95; good to choice $8.10@8.45; white wheat extra, $8.15@10.35; Ohio $7.45@10.50; St. Louis, $8.00@13.25. Rye flour steady and unchanged. Corn meal quiet. Wheat higher, in good demand; receipts, 19,000 bu; No. 2 Milwaukee, in store, $1.70; do afloat, $1.71; No. 2 Chicago $1.65 do in store, $1.67; No. 3 spring, $1.55; white Western, in store, $2.00; amber, $2.00. Rye unchanged. Barley in fair demand; No. 2 Western, $1.02@1.05. Corn higher; receipts, 19,000 bu; old Western mixed, afloat, 67@67½c; do in store, 64½@65c; new mixed Western, 65½c; yellow, 67c. Oats weak; receipts, 22,000 bu; new Western mixed 51@53c; white, 54@55c.

EGGS—Easier; Western, 38@39c.

HAY—Firm.

HOPS—Quiet; 45@55c for New York crop of '72; 41@52c for Western.

LEATHER—In fair demand; 20½@21c; Orinoco, 27@23½c.

WOOL—Quiet.

GROCERIES—Coffee; Rio, 17¼@20½c. Sugar steady and unchanged. Molasses inactive. Rice firm; 8@8½c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 9c; refined, 21¼@21½c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and firmer; mess pork, $14.00. Beef unchanged. Cut meats quiet. Hams, 9¾@11c; shoulders, 5½c. Middles unchanged. Lard firmer; Western steam, 8¼@8 5-16c; kettle, 8½c.

BUTTER—Firmer; Western, 12@16c.

CHEESE—Firm; 12½@16c.

WHISKEY—Firmer; 93½c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 white Wabash, $1.96; extra white Michigan, $2.00; No. 1 do, $1.84; amber Michigan, $1.74; No. 1 red, $1.77; No. 2 do, $1.69. Corn firm; high mixed, 37¼@37½c cash; 43½c seller May; low mixed, 37@37½c; yellow, 37½c. Oats steady; No. 2, 32½c.

DRESSED HOGS—$4.85@5.00.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 9,000 bu; corn, 5,000 bu; oats, 700 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 700 brls; wheat, 7,000 bu; corn, 13,000 bu; oats, 8,000 bu.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in good demand at full prices; super winter, $5.25@5.75; extra, $6.00@6.50; XX, $6.75@7.25; XXX, $7.50@8.00; family, $8.75@10.50. Wheat firm, but sales light; No. 2 spring saleable $1.32, held higher; No. 3 fall, $1.88; No. 2 do, $2.00. Corn in fair demand and higher; 32@33c on east track; 40@41c in St. Louis elevator and warehouse. Oats quiet, but firm; No. 2, 30c, on east track; 30½c in elevator. Barley held firmly. Rye firm; No. 2, 75c.

WHISKEY—89@90c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at $12.25@12.50. Sweet pickled hams quiet at 9¼@9½c. Bulk meats firm; loose shoulders, 4c; clear rib, 6c; clear, 6½c, spot and seller March. Bacon firm; clear sides, 8c. Lard quiet; prime steam, 7¼c; kettle, 7½c.

HOGS—Higher at $3.60@4.10; mostly $3.80@3.95.

CATTLE—Steady at $3.00@6.00.

RECEIPTS—Hogs, 5,610.

Hogs packed at this point to date, 575,000.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour scarce and firmer; treble, $8.25@9.25; fancy, $9.50@10.75. Corn dull and lower; mixed, 70c; white, 71c. Bran dull at $1.30.

HAY—Scarce and firmer; choice, $41.50@42.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer at $13.75. Dry salt meats quiet and firm at 5¼, 7¼, and 7¾c. Bacon—Supply light; market quiet at 5¾, 9@9¼, and 9¾c; hams, 15@16c. Lard quiet; tierce, 8¼c; keg, 9, 9¼, and 9½c.

GROCERIES—Sugars in good demand; inferior 5@6½c; common, 6¾@7¼c; fair to fully fair, 7¾@9c; prime, 9¼@9½c. Molasses active and advanced; centrifugal X, 50@52c; fair, 55@58c; prime, 61@62c. Coffee firmer, at 17@20c.

COTTON—Active and firmer; sales 9,000 bales; good ordinary, 17½c; low middling, 18½c; middling, 19½c; middling Orleans, 19¾c. Receipts, 5,348 bales; stock, 186,714. No exports.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm; $8.25@8.50. Wheat firm and unchanged. Other grains steady.

OILS—Firm.

PROVISIONS—Pork—$12.75@13.00; offerings light at any price below $13.00. Lard steady; steam, 7½c; sales kettle at 7¾@7⅞c, generally held at 7¾@8c. Bulk meats steady; shoulders, 4¼@4½c; clear rib, 6⅛@6⅜c; clear, 6½c; all fully cured. Bacon steady; stock light; shoulders, 5½c; clear rib, 7½c; clear, 8c. Green meats steady; offerings light; shoulders, sales at 3½c, with $3.80 bid at close; clear rib 5¼c. Hams, 8¼@9c for 18 to 14 lbs average.

HOGS—Steady; $4.25@4.45; most sales at $4.35@4.40.

WHISKEY—In good demand at 88c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1.31½; No. 2, $1.26. Oats dull and unsettled; No. 2, 27c. Corn in fair demand and higher; No. 2, 37c. Rye steady; No. 1, 70c. Barley quiet and weak; No. 2, 85c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 38,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,000 bu.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour strong and unchanged. Wheat steady but dull; No. 1, $1.75; No. 2, $1.70. Corn quiet; 45c bid. Oats nominal; No. 1 State, 37c.

REFINED PETROLEUM—Dull and drooping; standard white in car lots held at 19@19½c; trade lots, 20@20½c.

MARRIED.

SLOAT—HOLLAND—In this city, Jan. 20, Mr. Frederick Sloat, of Chicago, and Miss Barbara E. Holland, of Whitewater, Wis.

DIED.

STOREY—The funeral of Hattie K. Storey, wife of Wilbur F. Storey, will take place from the family residence, 668 Michigan avenue, at 12 o'clock to-day, (instead of 11 o'clock, as heretofore announced). Services at the Cathedral, corner of Washington and Peoria streets, at 1 o'clock.

KIMBALL—In this city, Jan. 22, 1873, Granville Kimball, aged 63 years.

Notice of funeral will be given.

AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS, (ESTABLISHED JANUARY, 1850.) Office and Salesrooms, Nos. 55 and 57 South Canal-st.,

Will hold Weekly Sales throughout the year 1873.

Mondays—REAL ESTATE.
Tuesdays—BOOTS AND SHOES.
Wednesdays—HORSES, CARRIAGES, AND HARNESS.
Thursdays—DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, HATS, &c.
Saturdays—HOUSEHOLD GOODS AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

Cash advances made on receipt of Merchandise. Consignments solicited.

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, Furs, Hosiery, Boots, Shoes, &c., AT AUCTION.

On THURSDAY, Jan. 23, at 10 o'clock, at 55 and 57 South Canal-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By G. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24, and 26 East Randolph-st.

AT AUCTION,

A stock of Furniture from a dealer retiring from business. Also a stock of Fine Liquors, Whiskey, Brandies, Rum and Cordials. W. G. Crockery, Glassware, Yellow and Rockingham Ware, Mirrors, Carpets, and Oil Cloth, Sewing Machines, Office Desk, Show Cases, &c.

On SATURDAY, JAN. 25, at 9½ o'clock.

G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By ELISON & FOSTER, 119 SOUTH HOYNE-ST.,

GENTEEL FURNITURE, AT AUCTION.

We will sell on FRIDAY MORNING, Jan. 24, at 10 o'clock, the entire household furniture of house 119 South Hoyne-st., consisting of Parlor, Chamber, Dining-room, and Kitchen Furniture, Brussels and Wool Carpets, Stoves, &c. Also a Marshall & Wendell 7-octave Rosewood Piano. ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers, 85 and 87 Market-st.

Advertisements Received Too Late for Classification.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A MEAT AND pastry cook, at the Uhlich Hotel, corner State and Twenty-second-sts.